

International Law Studies—Volume 21

International Law Documents

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government,  
the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

submarine treaty, but as the "Declaration of Washington," corresponding to the Declaration of Paris or the Declaration of London. In the same way the treaty with respect to the Pacific might be appropriately termed the Washington-Pacific treaty rather than the four power treaty or the four power pact, or some other popular name or misnomer that the newspapers might choose. He suggested that the committee itself ought to take the responsibility of naming and christening its work.

The chairman said that to bring this to a point—and he did not desire to be considered as hurrying the committee, but he was under obligation to release certain delegates as soon as possible—he would assume that Sir John Salmond had moved that the first treaty be regarded as the "Naval Treaty of Washington," and asked if the committee was ready to act upon it.

Senator Schanzer stated that he did not agree with Sir John Salmond's view that it was a tradition to give a name to a treaty, but that a treaty was named by the place, the date, and the parties that took part. It seemed to him there was no necessity for christening them, or at least it was not done in other countries.

The chairman said he understood that the Italian delegation voted "No" on the proposal of Sir John Salmon. (Senator Schanzer indicated that the chairman's understanding was correct.) This was a tribunal—and he had in mind a legal friend who, he knew, would like to be a member of such a tribunal—where the dissenting opinion was the prevailing opinion. He declared the motion lost. He added that whether the committee resolved or did not resolve, these treaties would be named, and all the members of the committee could do, in his opinion, was to be as good prophets as possible in trying to hit the names that the public would adopt.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, and the chairman asked the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions to assemble.

---

**TWENTY-FIRST MEETING—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922, 5.40 P. M.**

**PRESENT.**

*United States.*—Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, Mr. Root, Senator Underwood. Accompanied by Mr. Wright.

*British Empire.*—Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Robert Borden (for Canada), Senator Pearce (for Australia), Sir John Salmond (for New Zealand), Mr. Satri (for India). Accompanied by Mr. Christie, Mr. Bajpai.

*France.*—Mr. Sarraut, Mr. Jusserand. Accompanied by Mr. Kammerer, Mr. Ponsot.

*Italy.*—Senator Schanzer, Senator Rolandi-Ricci, Senator Albertini. Accompanied by Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Count Pagliano.

*Japan.*—Admiral Baron Kato, Baron Shidehara. Accompanied by Mr. Hanihara, Mr. Saburi.

The secretary general. Accompanied by Mr. Cresson and Mr. Paul.

Mr. Talamon and Mr. Camerlynck, interpreters.

1. The twenty-first meeting of the committee on limitation of armament was held on Friday, February 3, 1922, in the Columbus Room, Pan-American Building at 5.40 p. m.

2. There were present: For the United States, Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, Mr. Root, Senator Underwood; for the British Empire, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Robert Borden (for Canada), Senator Pearce (for Australia), Sir John Salmond (for New Zealand), Mr. Sastri (for India); for France, Mr. Sarraut, Mr. Jusserand; for Italy, Senator Schanzer, Senator Rolandi-Ricci, Senator Albertini; for Japan, Admiral Baron Kato, Baron Shidehara, Mr. Hanihara.

3. The following secretaries and technical advisers were present: For the United States, Mr. Wright; for the British Empire, Mr. Christie, Mr. Bajpai; for France, Mr. Kammerer, Mr. Ponsot; for Italy, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Count Pagliano; for Japan, Mr. Saburi.

The secretary general, accompanied by Mr. Cresson and Mr. Paul, was present. Mr. Talamon and Mr. Camerlynck (interpreters) were also present.

The chairman, Mr. Hughes, said he had the following resolution to propose:

*Resolved*, That it is not the intention of the powers agreeing to the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare, that the commission shall review or report upon the rules or definitions relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals already adopted by the powers in this conference."

The chairman said that Mr. Root had drawn this resolution in order that the treaty which he (Mr. Root) had presented to the conference two days previously should not be deemed to be a subject for revision in the committee to be appointed with regard to rules of warfare.

He asked if there was any objection to this resolution, and added that the United States of America assented. The other delegations, being polled, each voted in the affirmative, and the

chairman announced that the resolution had been unanimously adopted.

The chairman asked if there was any other matter that any delegate desired to bring before the committee. If not, the last resolution to be adopted was one similar to that adopted in the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions. He proposed that the minutes which had been corrected on behalf of all the delegations should stand approved, and that each delegation should appoint a representative to make such corrections as might be necessary in the minutes which had not yet been corrected, and that, as thus finally corrected, the minutes of the committee should all stand approved, and that the secretary general should arrange for their publication in permanent form.

Senator Schanzer said he assumed that the minutes would be ready as soon as possible, because the delegates were preparing to leave.

The chairman said he understood that the very point of this resolution was that several of the delegates were leaving on Monday, and that the minutes would not be ready by Monday, but that the delegations could appoint somebody, in their diplomatic missions in Washington, perhaps, to approve the minutes.

Senator Schanzer said that it would be impossible for persons who were not present at the meetings to correct the speeches.

The chairman said he had just been advised by the secretary general that all of the uncorrected minutes would have been distributed by the following afternoon.

Lord Lee said that he did not like the proceedings of the committee to be closed without referring to how much they owed to the labors of one individual, a gentleman who was not present that afternoon, and of whom he, therefore, might speak more freely. He referred to the American chairman of the technical subcommittee which had prepared the ground for all the decisions of the committee. He referred to Col. Roosevelt. Perhaps he was entitled to speak of him especially because he had been continuously associated with him in the arduous and most successful work he had undertaken in preparing the ground for the committee, and he was able to testify at first hand and at short range to how much the committee owed to him. Perhaps he might be permitted to recall the fact that when he first came to Washington, 25 years ago, seated in the same chair of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was another Theodore Roosevelt, then comparatively unknown, who displayed the same zeal, enthusiasm, and technical knowledge of his duties that the present chairman of that committee had displayed. He could not help feeling that the ability and the success which Col. Roosevelt had shown in

this, the first of his official tasks, in Washington, was of a character which would not only bring joy and pride to his father's heart, but a peculiar satisfaction to all his father's old friends.

The chairman said that he was greatly pleased at the remarks of Lord Lee with regard to the work of Col. Roosevelt, and the high commendation which Lord Lee had given, he thought, was richly deserved. He wished to express personally his appreciation of Col. Roosevelt's indefatigable and intelligent labors.

Thereupon, at 6 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned sine die.