The United States And The Washington Conference, 1921-1922

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Five-Power Naval Treaty - Encyclopedia.com - The Washington Naval Conference, also called the Washington Arms Conference, was the first international conference held in the United States and the first arms limitation conference attended by the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, and Italy. The conference was convened after World War I to address the issue of naval armament. The United States, represented by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, played a leading role in the negotiations, which resulted in the Five-Power Naval Treaty and the Nine-Power Treaty. The treaties aimed to impose restrictions on naval construction and establish a principle of adhering to the limits set by the conference.

The Washington Arms Conference, 1921-1922 - U.S. Department of State - The Nine-Power Treaty was the outcome of the Washington Naval Conference, 1921-1922. The conference aimed to limit the naval arms race and to work out security agreements in the Pacific. The United States and other nations agreed to reduce their battle fleets to specific tonnages. The United States agreed to restrict its tonnage to 525,000, while Japan agreed to 375,000. The conference also resulted in the establishment of the Washington Naval Treaty, which laid the foundation for future naval disarmament agreements.

The Washington Conference, 1921-1922 - Google Books Results - The Washington Conference of 1921-1922 was a significant event in international relations, marking the first time the United States hosted a major international conference. The conference aimed to address the issue of naval armament and to establish a principle of adhering to the limits set by the conference. The United States, represented by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, played a leading role in the negotiations, which resulted in the Five-Power Naval Treaty and the Nine-Power Treaty. The conferences were convened after World War I and were aimed at reducing the threat of future wars through the imposition of restrictions on naval construction. The conferences also established the principle of adhering to the limits set by the conference, which became the basis for future naval disarmament agreements. The conferences were significant in terms of international politics and diplomacy, as they marked the first time the United States had taken a leading role in international affairs.