

**Data Retrieval Chart: Historical Photographs\***  
*educated guesses are encouraged!*

<b>Question the Source</b>	
<p>What is the photograph's date, title, &amp; creator?</p> <p>What type of person might have created this photograph, and for what purpose?</p> <p>Was it random or posed, amateur or professional, private or published?</p>	<p>1921, <i>Just men, but mighty important ones! The "Big Nine" at the World Disarmament Conference, Washington, D.C.</i>, and an unknown photographer. The year reveals this photograph was taken shortly after the Great War, the title reveals that nine "important" representatives of nations gathered in Washington, D.C. to discuss reducing their military arsenals and craft a strategy for peace in the Pacific.</p> <p>The copyright owner is Keystone View Company, a photography business that distributed compelling images to newspapers and magazines to accompany articles and help sell more copies.</p> <p>Professional, because the Keystone View Company held the copyright. Obviously posed, although the men in the photograph are looking at a different photographer. Also, they seem to be standing in front of an important meeting place.</p>
<b>Observe the Context</b>	
<p>Describe what you see in the photograph. <i>(be specific and attentive to detail)</i></p> <p>Explain what is happening in the photograph. <i>(use your specific details as clues)</i></p> <p>In about one sentence, state the photograph's overall message.</p>	<p>The nine "important" men attending this conference—the first known "Arms Control" conference in history—represented Portugal, the Netherlands, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan... they signed the "Nine-Power Pact" to (1) limit the growing naval arms race and (2) negotiate security agreements in the Pacific to promote peace.</p> <p>In Washington, the Japanese representative, Iemasa Tokugawa, advocated for political equality. When challenged on their interests in the Far East, Japan pushed back on the status of Hawai'i and the Monroe Doctrine of the United States. Just two years before this conference, Japanese representatives attended the Paris Peace Conference: the international meeting to end the Great War. In Paris, the Japanese proposed a clause to the Treaty of Versailles to affirm "equality of nations" and "equal and just treatment in every respect making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of race or nationality." Most nations supported the clause; however, the proposal was rejected when Australia, Great Britain, and the United States opposed the clause.</p> <p>There are no women in this photograph. At the time of this conference, women in only two of the nine nations (i.e., United States and the Netherlands) could vote.</p>
<b>Corroborate the Evidence</b>	
<p>How does this photograph compare with other evidence?</p> <p>Why might other evidence (messages &amp; data) agree or disagree with this photograph?</p> <p>What else do you need or want to know about this photograph?</p>	<p>Other photographs or texts may explore international law from different perspectives that answer the overarching question differently. Other sources may have different reasons for presenting data, such as to make their perspective seem more reasonable, or to present the "other side" in a worse way.</p> <p>What role, if any, did the League of Nations play in this conference? That association was formed to promote international cooperation and peace; should "disarmament" have been a topic the League of Nations addressed? What role did the fact that the US was not a member of the League of Nations play in this conference? Which other world powers were not invited to attend and why?</p>

\* adapted from a synthesis of the Persistent Issues in History's "Document Analysis Worksheet" and the Library of Congress's "Teacher's Guides and Analysis Tools" and Wineburg, S (1991) Historical problem solving: A study of cognitive processes used in the evaluation of documentary and pictorial evidence. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 83(1) 73-87.