



Asia for Educators
Weatherhead East Asian Institute
Columbia University

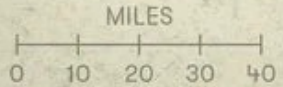
Asia and the Paris Peace Conference, 1919

Uluğ Kuzuoğlu
Assistant Professor of Modern Chinese History
Washington University in St. Louis

STALEMATE ON THE WESTERN FRONT



September 1914 – March 1918



Trench Warfare

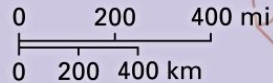


ATLANTIC OCEAN



EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR I

-  Allies, 1918
-  Central Powers
-  Neutral occupied by Central Powers
-  Neutral countries



The Great War and the Defeat of the Central Powers

What do the First World War and the Paris Peace Conference
have to do with Asia?

Paris Peace Conference 1919



THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE AT VERSAILLES - JUNE 28TH, 1919.

*Original in the possession of M^r A. Coule Esq. "Argyle" Jct. Scot.
Painted by J. Finmore Esq.*

Paris Peace Conference 1919

- More than 30 countries participated in the discussions



THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE AT VERSAILLES - JUNE 28TH, 1919.

*Original in the possession of M.A. Crooke Esq. "Argyle" Jct. Bnd.
Painted by J. Finmore s.s.*

Paris Peace Conference 1919

- More than 30 countries participated in the discussions
- Big Five: Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan



THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE AT VERSAILLES - JUNE 28TH, 1919.

*Original in the possession of M.A. Crooke Esq. "Argyle" Club, Scot.
Painted by J. Finnemore & Co.*

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Troops from
Belgian Congo in
the First World War



German and Indian
Troops in Beijing

Suppressing the
Boxer Rebellion, 1900

German and Indian Troops in Beijing, 1900

Colonial Troops in the First World War

British India 1,500,000

British Commonwealth 1,300,000
(Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa)

French Colonies 500,000
(West Africa, Madagascar, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Indo-China [present-day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia])

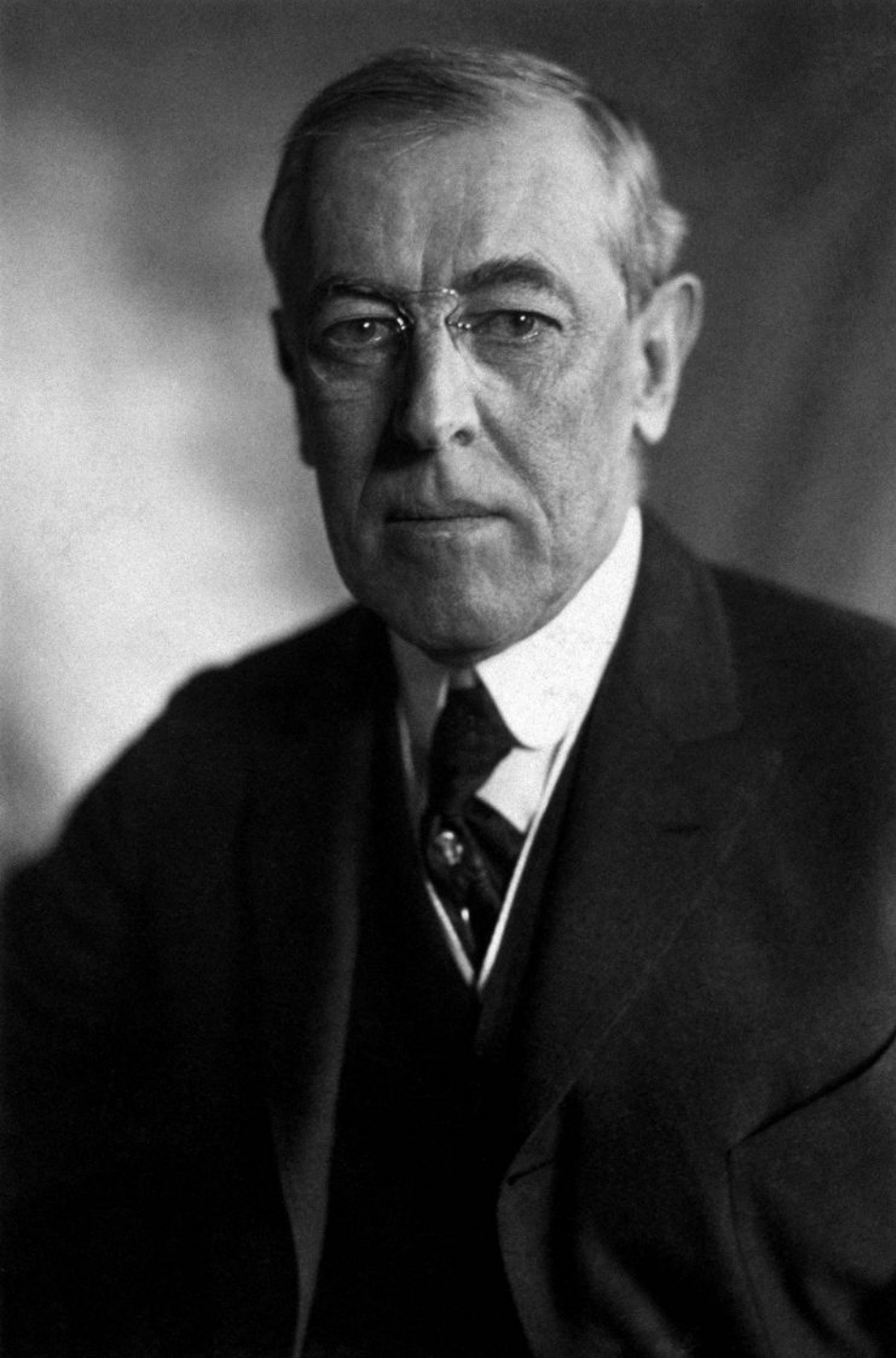


140,000 Chinese Laborers

Working for the French
and the British in the
First World War



Paris Peace Conference: Deciding the Fate of the World



Woodrow Wilson
President of the US (1913-1921)
“The Principle of Self-Determination”



The Origins of “Self-Determination”

- Lenin, “On the Right of Nations to Self-Determination,” *Prosveshchenie*, no. 4-6, 1914

THE TEXT OF THE FOURTEEN POINTS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S Fourteen Points, as set forth in an address made before the joint session of Congress, on January 8, 1918.

- 1** Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
- 2** Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action or the enforcement of international covenants.
- 3** The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- 4** Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- 5** A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
- 6** The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their goodwill, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
- 7** Belgium, the whole world will agree must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without

this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8 All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9 A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10 The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11 Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered upon.

12 The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13 An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14 A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

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Countries mentioned by Wilson:
Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary,
Ottoman Empire, and Poland.

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Number of times "self-determination" is used in the speech: 0

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

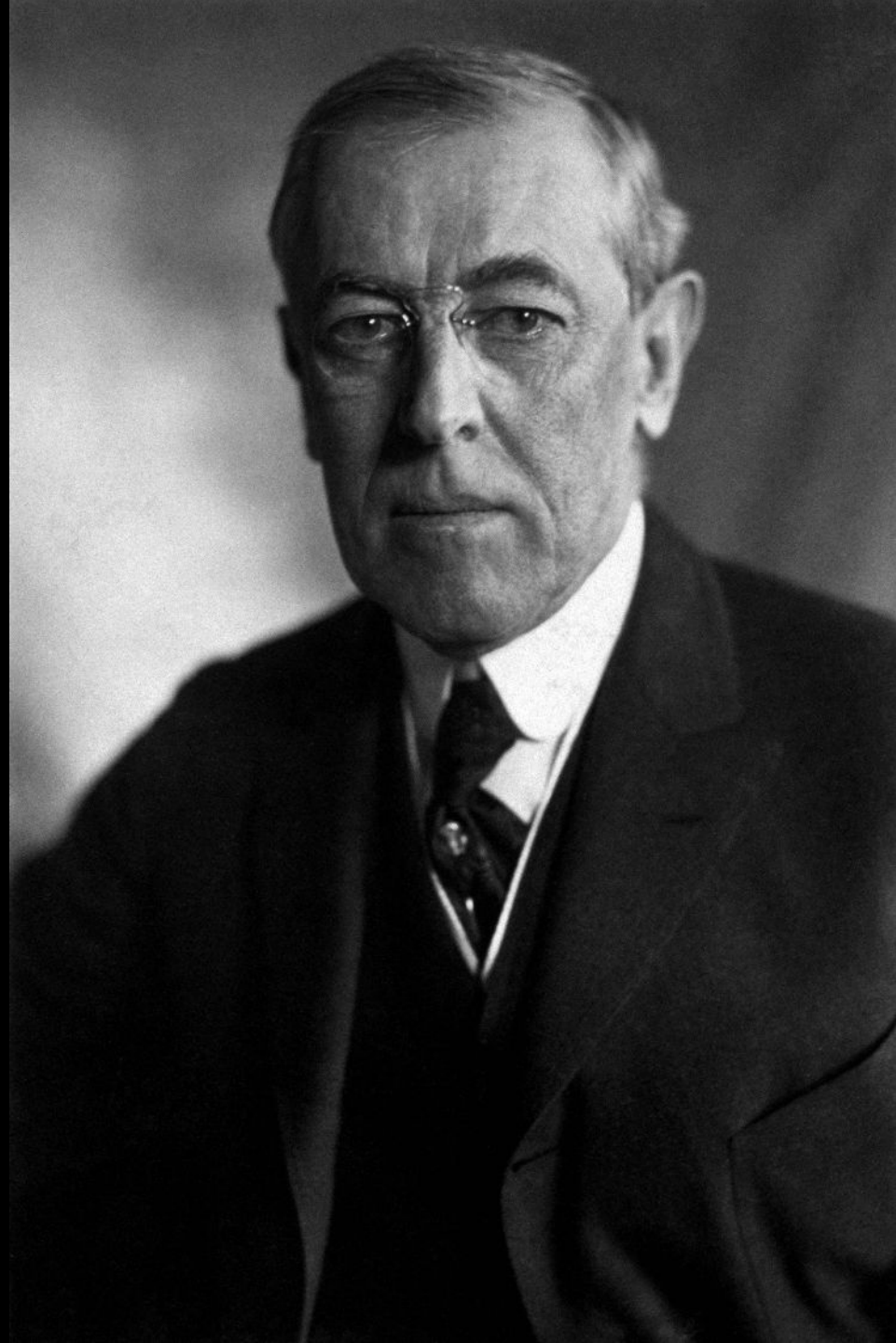
IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

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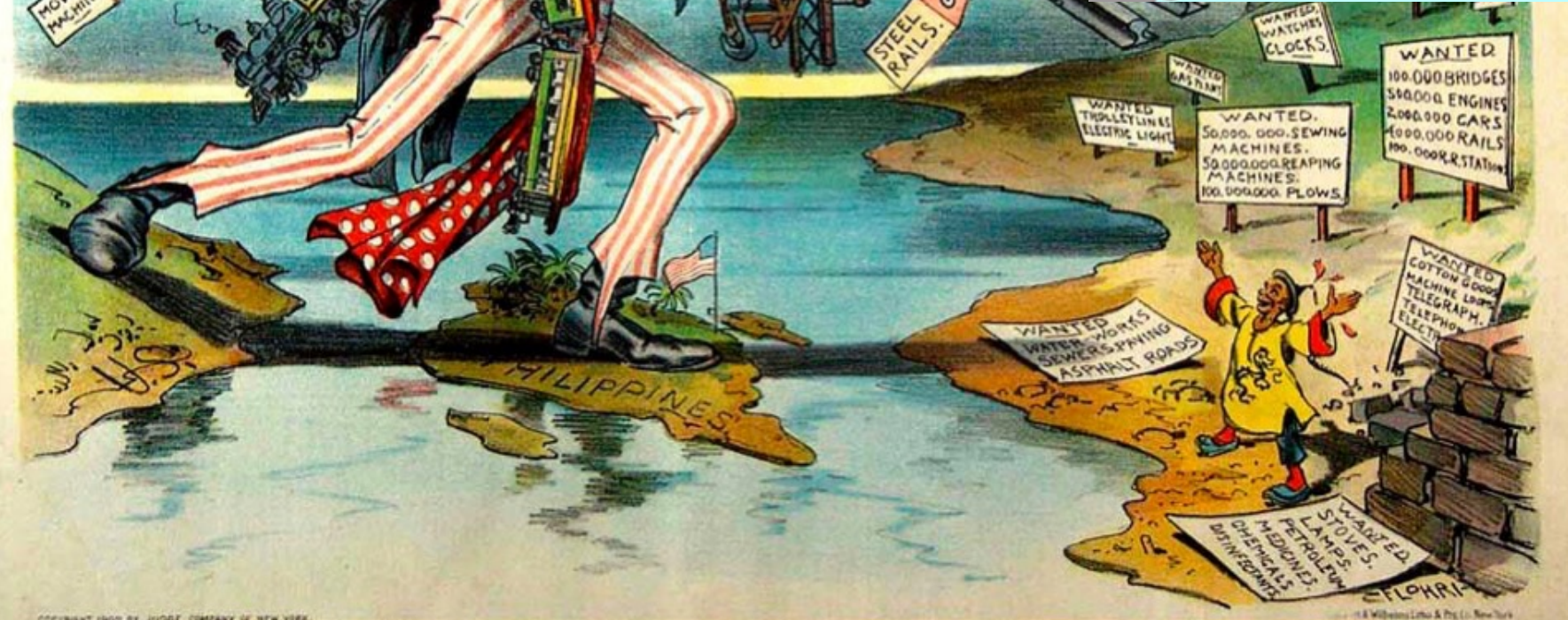
Self-Determination
as an anti-colonial
and anti-imperial
struggle for
national liberation.

Self-Determination
as ~~an anti-colonial~~
~~and anti-imperial~~
a specifically
European struggle
for national
liberation
governance.



Judge

PHILIPPINES



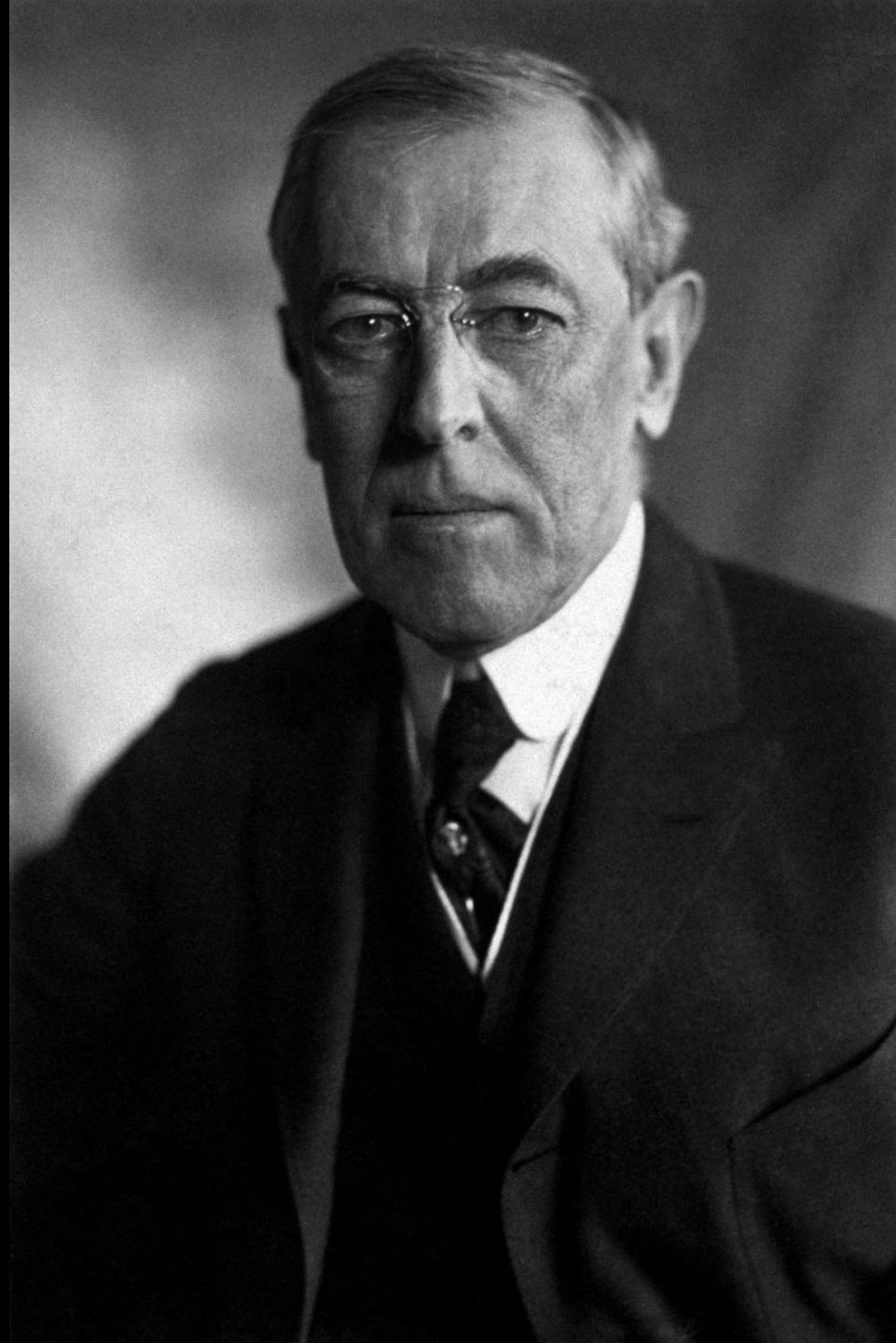
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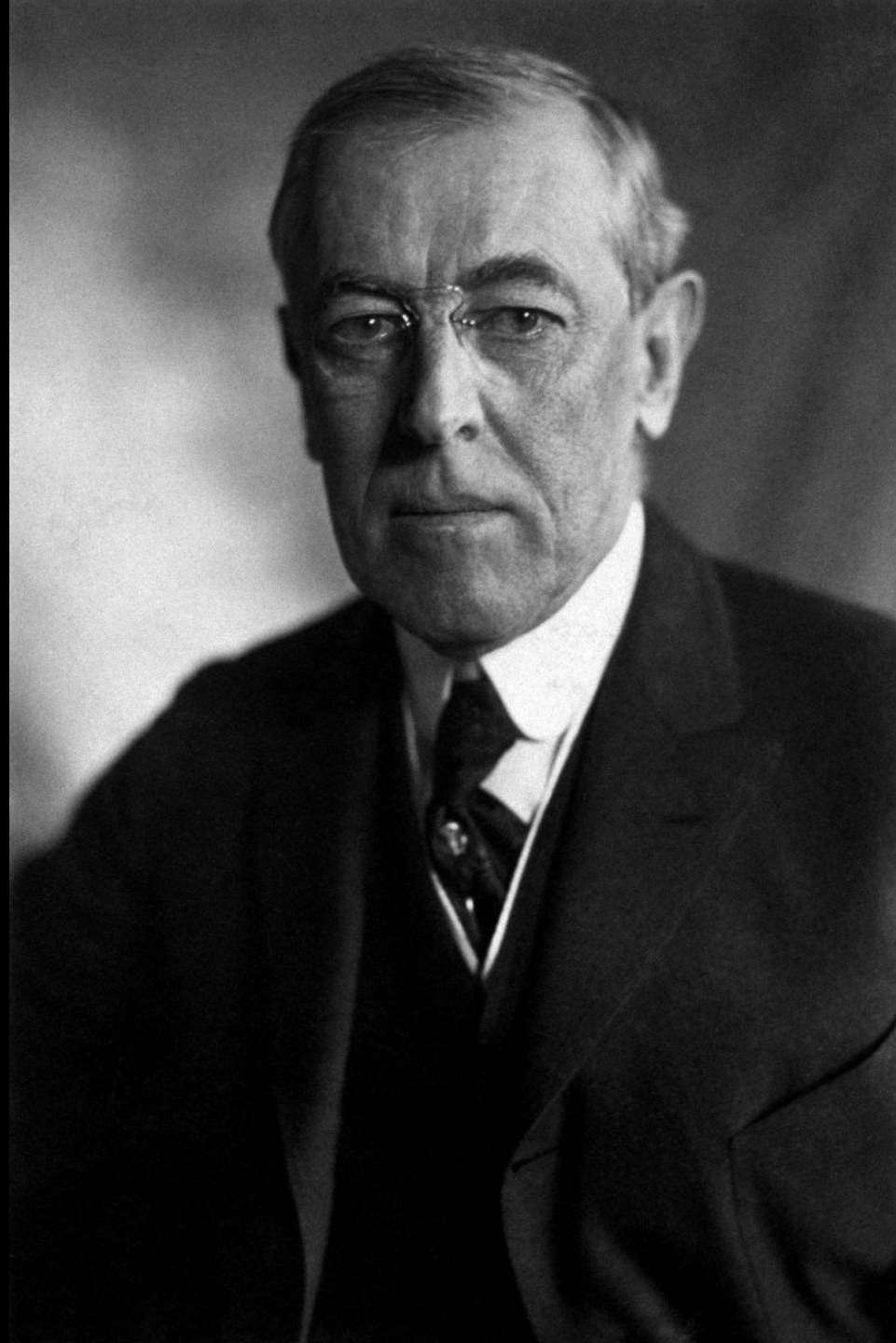
W. W. Wilson & Co. New York

AND, AFTER ALL, THE PHILIPPINES ARE ONLY THE STEPPING-STONE TO CHINA.



Manuel Quezon,
President of the
Filipino Senate

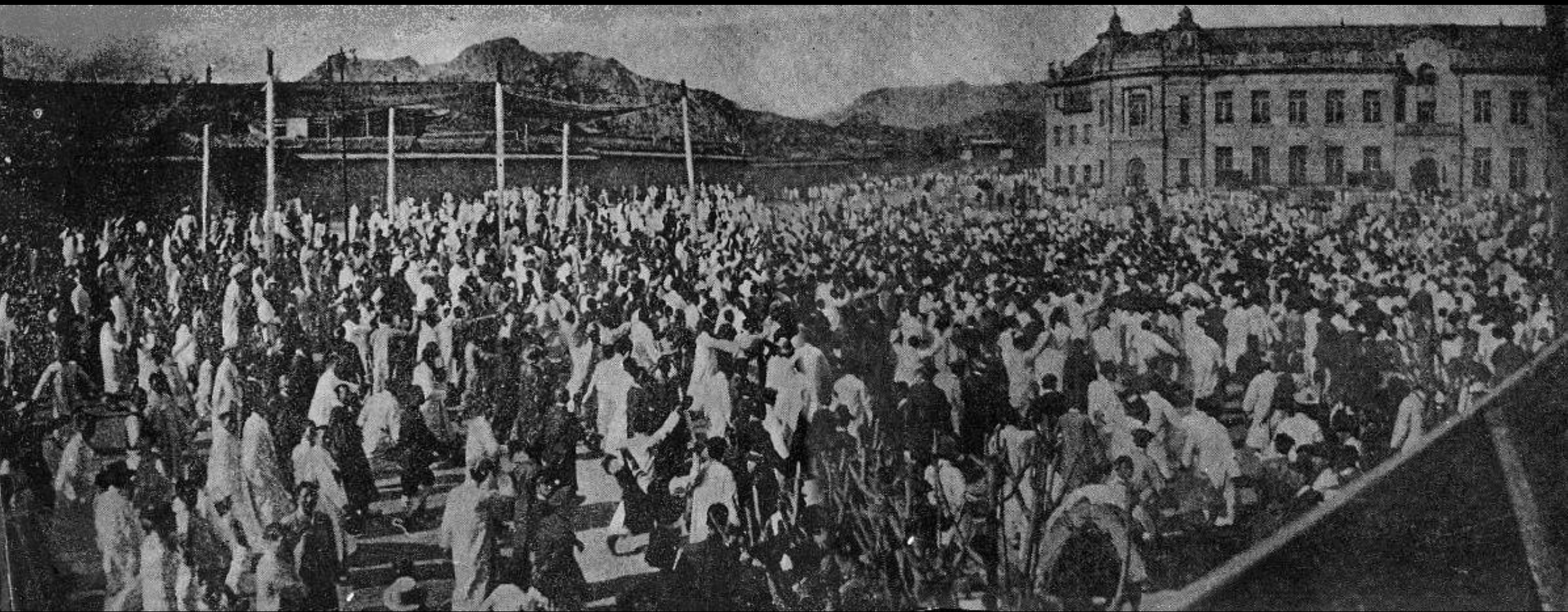




May Fourth Movement, China 1919



March 1st Movement, Korea 1919





ЗДРАВСТВУЕТ

СОЦИАЛИ

СТИЧЕСКАЯ

ИЛИ

**The Third International (Comintern)
Moscow, 1919**



8519.00

From Annamite Representatives
Transmitted during the Annamite people

Paris, le 18 Juin 1919. *cast. sg*

INDUSTRIEL
INDUSTRIEL

He

700.000/660

A Son Excellence le Secrétaire d'Etat de la
République des Etats-Unis, Délégué à la Conférence
de la Paix.

Excellence,

Nous prenons la liberté de vous remettre ci-jointe
la note des Revendications du peuple Annamite à l'occasion
de la victoire des Alliés.

Nous comptons sur votre haute bienveillance pour
l'honorer de votre appui auprès de qui de droit.

Nous prions Votre Excellence de vouloir bien
agrèer l'hommage de notre profond respect.

Pour le Groupe des
Patriotes Annamites.

Nguyen Ai Quac

56, Rue Monsieur le Prince, 56

- Paris -

8519 00/1

TRANSLATION:

Paris, 18 June 1919

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State of the
Republic of the United States
Delegate to the Peace Conference

Excellency:

We take the liberty of submitting to you the accompanying memorandum
setting forth the claims of the Annamite people on the occasion of the
Allied victory.

We count on your great kindness to honor our appeal by your support
whenever the opportunity arises.

We beg your Excellency graciously to accept the expression of our pro-
found respect.

For the Group of Annamite Patriots

NGUYEN AI QUAC

56, Rue Monsieur le Prince, 56
- Paris -

Translation, 1969,
made by the National Archives

8519.00

700.00/19
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Nguyễn Ai Quốc

56, Rue Monsieur le Prince, 56

- Paris -

8519 00/1



Nguyễn Ai Quốc

REVENDEICATIONS

DU Peuple Annamite

Depuis la victoire des Alliés, tous les peuples assujettis frémissent d'espoir devant la perspective de l'ère de droit et de justice qui doit s'ouvrir pour eux en vertu des engagements formels et solennels, pris devant le monde entier par les différentes puissances de l'Entente dans la lutte de la Civilisation contre la Barbarie.

En attendant que le principe des Nationalités passe du domaine de l'idéal dans celui de la réalité par la reconnaissance effective du droit sacré pour les peuples de disposer d'eux-mêmes, le Peuple de l'ancien Empire d'Annam, aujourd'hui Indo-Chine Française, présente aux Nobles Gouvernements de l'Entente en général et à l'honorable Gouvernement Français en particulier les humbles revendications suivantes :

1° Amnistie générale en faveur de tous les condamnés politiques indigènes.

2° Réforme de la justice indochinoise par l'octroi aux Indigènes des mêmes garanties judiciaires qu'aux Européens, et la suppression complète et définitive des Tribunaux d'exception qui sont des instruments de terrorisation et d'oppression contre la partie la plus honnête du peuple Annamite ;

3° Liberté de Presse et d'Opinion ;

4° Liberté d'association et de réunion ;

5° Liberté d'émigration et de voyage à l'étranger ;

6° Liberté d'enseignement et création dans toutes les provinces des écoles d'enseignements techniques et professionnels à l'usage des indigènes ;

7° Remplacement du régime des décrets par le régime des lois ;

8° Délégation permanente d'indigènes élus auprès du Parlement Français pour le tenir au courant des desiderata indigènes ;

Le Peuple Annamite, en présentant les revendications ci-dessus formulées, compte sur la justice mondiale de toutes les Puissances et se recommande en particulier à la bienveillance du Noble Peuple Français qui tient son sort entre ses mains et qui, la France étant une République, est censée l'avoir pris sous sa protection. En se réclamant de la protection du Peuple Français, le Peuple Annamite, bien loin de s'humilier, s'honore au contraire : car il sait que le Peuple Français représente la liberté et la justice, et ne renoncera jamais à son sublime idéal de Fraternité universelle. En conséquence, en écoutant la voix des opprimés, le Peuple Français fera son devoir envers la France et envers l'Humanité.

Pour le Groupe des Patriotes Annamites :

NGUYÊN AI QUÂC



Nguyen Ai Quoc



Ho Chi Minh



Nguyen Ai Quoc