

ASEAN's Shared History and Association Development

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International Studies (ASEAN-China) program

Questions

- ❑ What is ASEAN's shared history ?
 - ❑ Painful histories : Wars ,
Independent movements
 - ❑ Nation - building
- ❑ When was the modern government system been created in Southeast Asia ?

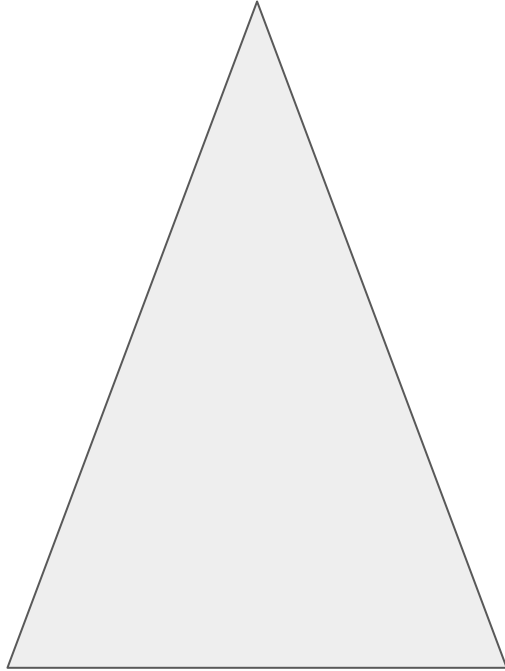
Southeast Asia's shared culture

- Local culture : Animism
- External cultures : Indian, Chinese, Western, Arabian cultures



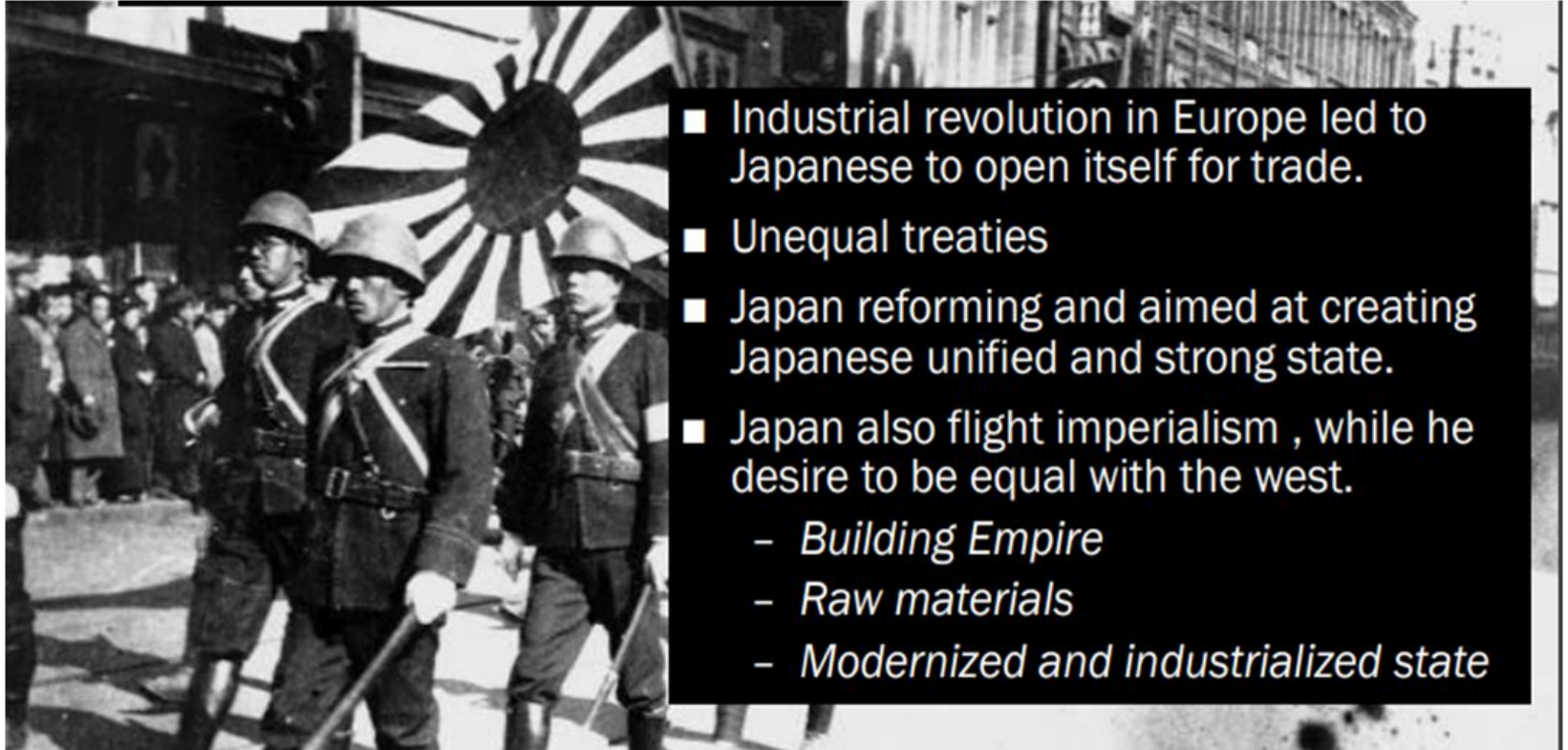
Colonialism

What are motives for European to invade SEA ?



- ❑ Exploitation
- ❑ Suppression
- ❑ **Heightened nationalism (WWII, 1939 - 1945)**
- ❑ Worldwide depression
- ❑ Japanese imperialism
- ❑ Independent movement

Japanese imperialism Vs. Western imperialism



- Industrial revolution in Europe led to Japanese to open itself for trade.
- Unequal treaties
- Japan reforming and aimed at creating Japanese unified and strong state.
- Japan also flight imperialism , while he desire to be equal with the west.
 - *Building Empire*
 - *Raw materials*
 - *Modernized and industrialized state*

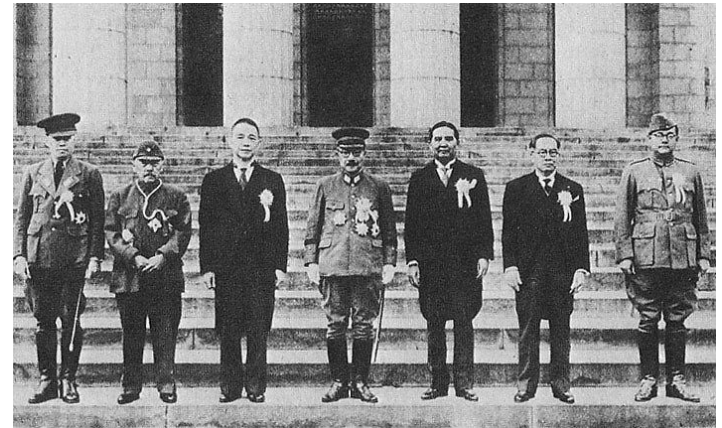
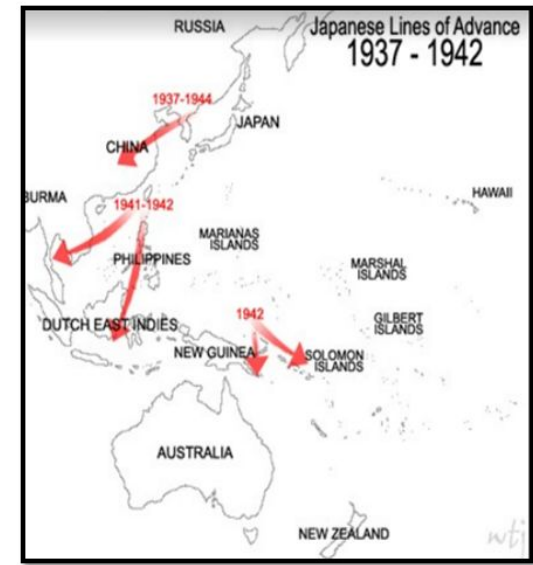
- Defeated Russia
- Brought Korea and Manchuria into Japan's empire
- Asia for Asian



Did SEA accept Japanese influence ?

❑ Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere

- ❑ Declared the intention to create a self-sufficient "bloc of Asian nations" led by the Japanese
- ❑ Free of Western powers
- ❑ Japanese troops , Military training, Japanese technology

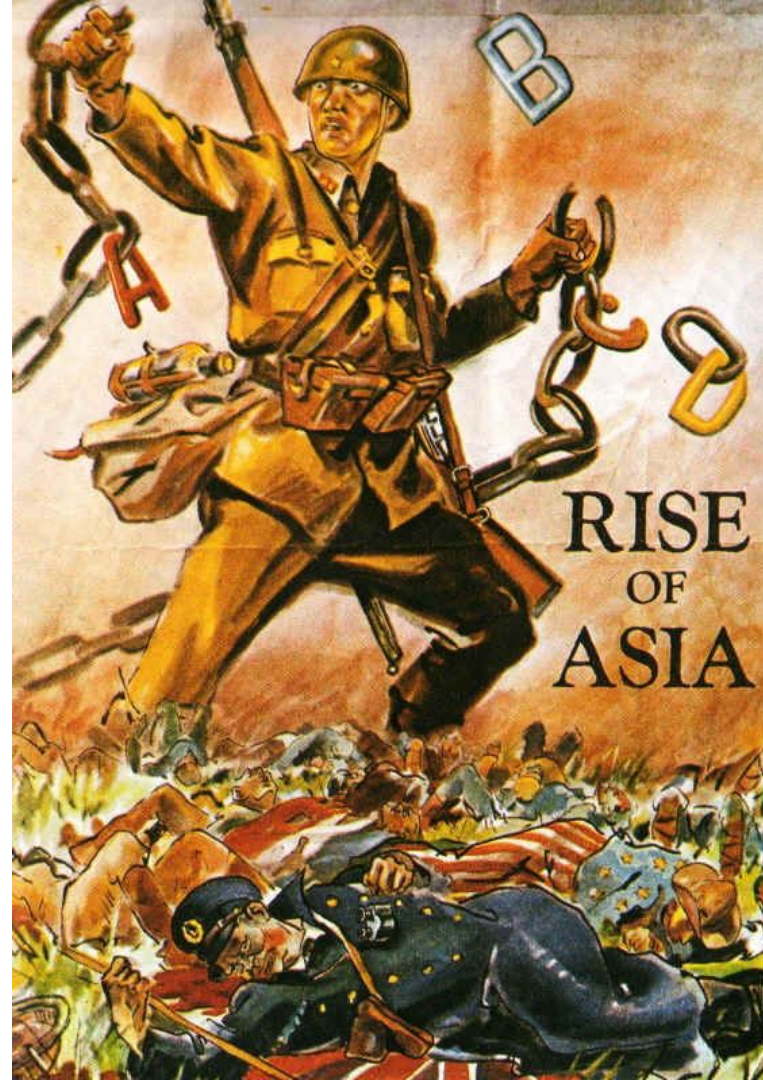
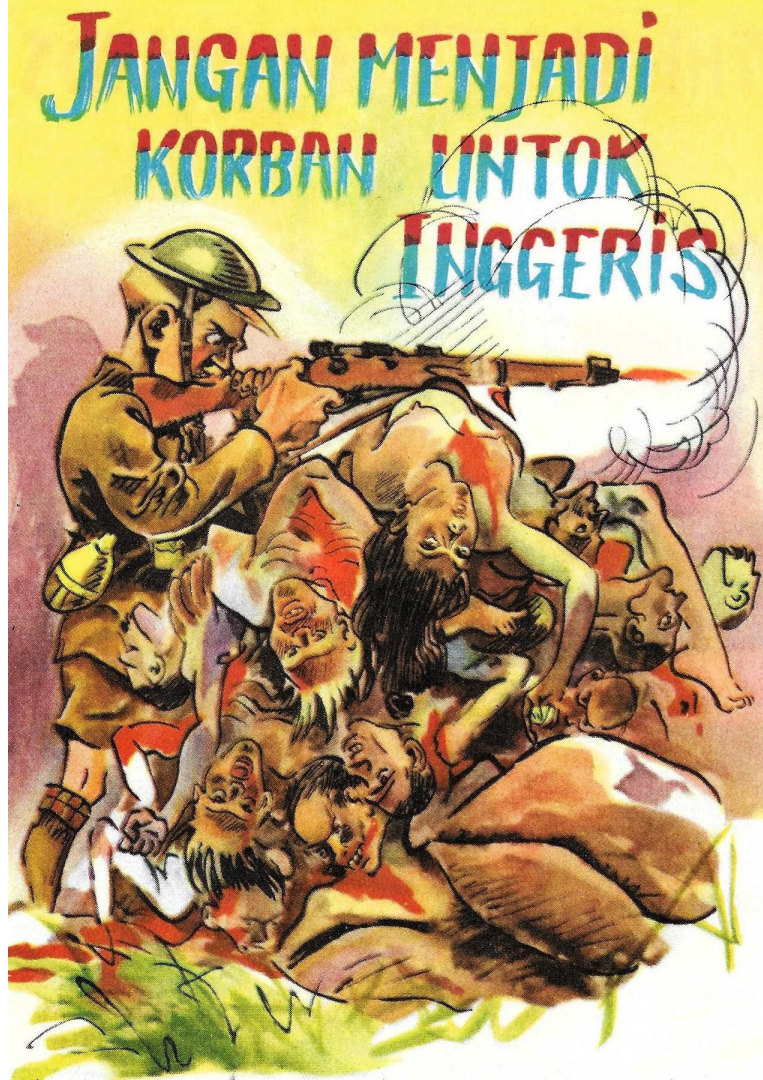


SEA territories occupied by Imperial Japan

- ❑ The Philippines (May 8, 1942 - July 5, 1945)
- ❑ Dutch East Indies (January 18, 1942 - October 21, 1945)
- ❑ Singapore (March 29, 1942 - September 9, 1945)
- ❑ Burma (1942–1945)
- ❑ East Timor (February 19, 1942 - September 2, 1945)

- Promoted **anti-western campaign**
- Media propaganda to attract local people to **join Japanese armies**
- Japanese applied practical tactic which was intended **to gain support from nationalist movements**, often by giving permission to display nationalistic symbols and of independence.





อังกฤษ ไม่เห็นหน้ากลัวเลย



เสียดสีบริกรของสหประชาชาติที่กลัวคอมมิวนิสต์แล้ว
สมโอกาสแล้วที่ไทยจะใช้นโยบายชกชนกับคอมมิวนิสต์
และบริกรที่เห็นแต่ผลประโยชน์

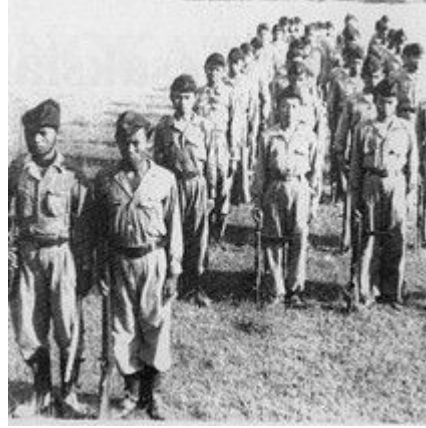
Thailand

- ❑ Alliance with Japan, **declaration of war against Allies**
- ❑ **Free Thai Movement (Seri Thai)**
- ❑ Resistance/anti-Japanese acts in Thailand Pridi - (Phibun rival)
- ❑ Free Thai (students) sabotage Japanese trains, buildings.



US helped training Thais for underground activities. By the end of the war, more than 50,000 Thai had been trained and armed to resist the Japanese by Free Thai members.

Indonesia (Pembela Tanah Air, PETA)



17 August 1945

Indonesian National Revolution
(19445 -1949)



Malaysia

- ❑ Anti – Japanese
- ❑ Malayan Communist Party (MCP)
 - ❑ **Predominated by Chinese**
 - ❑ **Chinese - Japanese** relations were affected by Japanese occupation in China
- ❑ The Malayan People's' Anti – Japanese Army
 - ❑ Most of them were Chinese , however some Malay and Indians



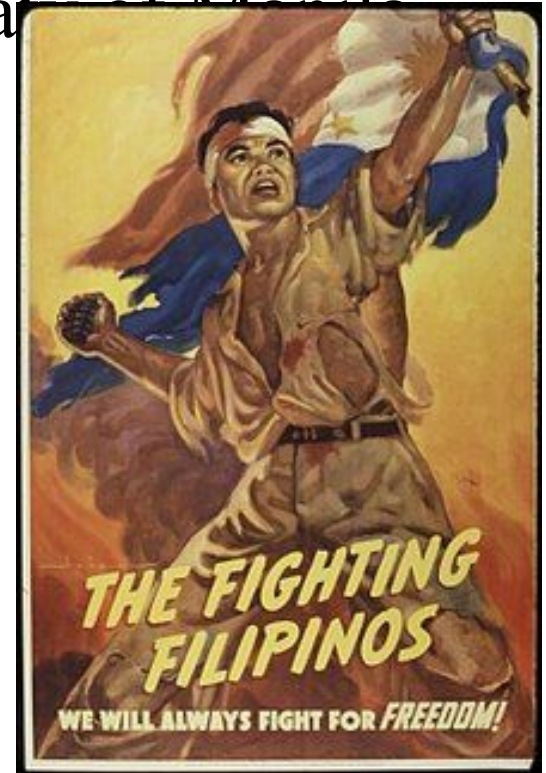
- ❑ **From 1946 to 1948**, the 11 states formed a single British crown colony known as **the Malayan Union**.
- ❑ Due to opposition from Malay nationalists, the Union was disbanded and replaced by the **Federation of Malaya in 1957**.
- ❑ The Federation was independence **on 31 August 1957**.
- ❑ **In 1963**, the federation was reconstituted as Malaysia with the

Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the monarch and head of state of Malaysia

	Sultanate of Johor
	Sultanate of Kedah
	Sultanate of Kelantan
	Negeri Sembilan
	Sultanate of Pahang
	Sultanate of Perak
	Perlis
	Sultanate of Selangor
	Sultanate of Terengganu

After the end of WWII, the US granted independence to Philippines on 4 July 1946 via Treaty of Manila

- ❑ Most of the Philippine elite, with a few notable exceptions, served under the Japanese
- ❑ Underground organizations for anti-Japanese
- ❑ Hukbalahap



Myanmar

- ❑ Thirty Comrades
- ❑ BIA: The Burmese Independence Army
- ❑ The Communist Party of Burma (CPB)
- ❑ Leading the Burmese State to liberation from British rule in Burma with the help of the Japanese in 1941
- ❑ Its revolutionary leader include **Aung San**
- ❑ **The Panglong Agreement**
 - ❑ Full autonomy in internal administration for the Frontier Areas
 - ❑ The Union of Burma (1948)



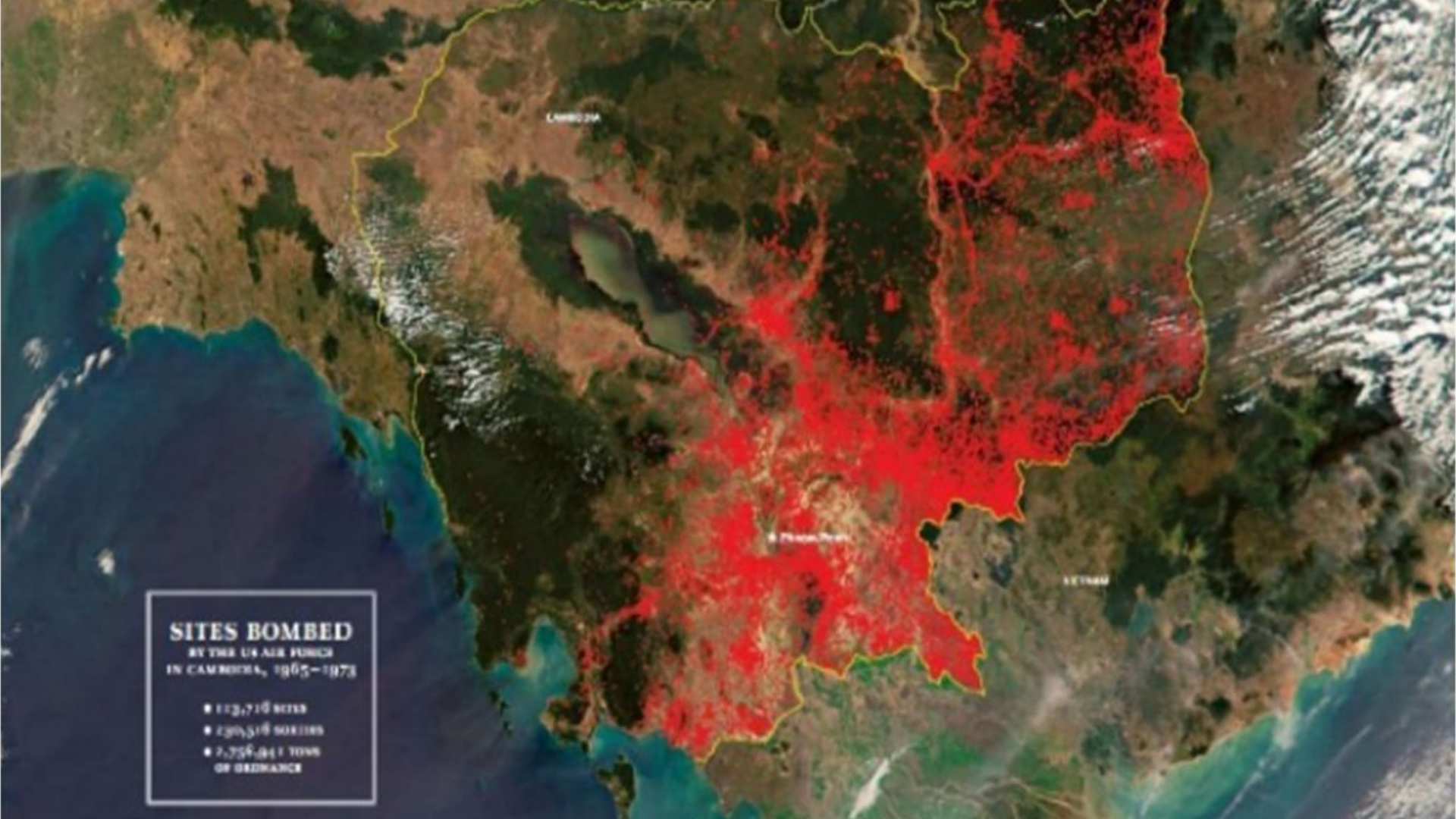
- ❑ The Vietnamese people had mixed feelings about this dual imperialism. Some welcomed the arrival of the Japanese: they believed an Asian colonial power was preferable to Westerners
- ❑ **Viet Minh** : Marxism, socialism and revolution
- ❑ **2 September 1945**: Ho Chi Minh's declaration of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)
- ❑ USA: not to recognize the DRV + independence led by the Communist Party (**Cold War**)
- ❑ 1st Indochina War (1946 - 1954)
- ❑ 1975 Communist victory in Laos, Cambodia

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."



- ❑ 1st Indochina War (1946-1954)
- ❑ 2nd Indochina War , Vietnamese war (1955 - 1975)
- ❑ 3rd Indochina War , Vietnamese invaded Cambodia (Khmer Rouge) (1978-1989)
 - ❑ Regime O
 - ❑ Tropical fascist regime
 - ❑ Khmer's ultranationalism
 - ❑ Forced labourers
 - ❑ Communalism





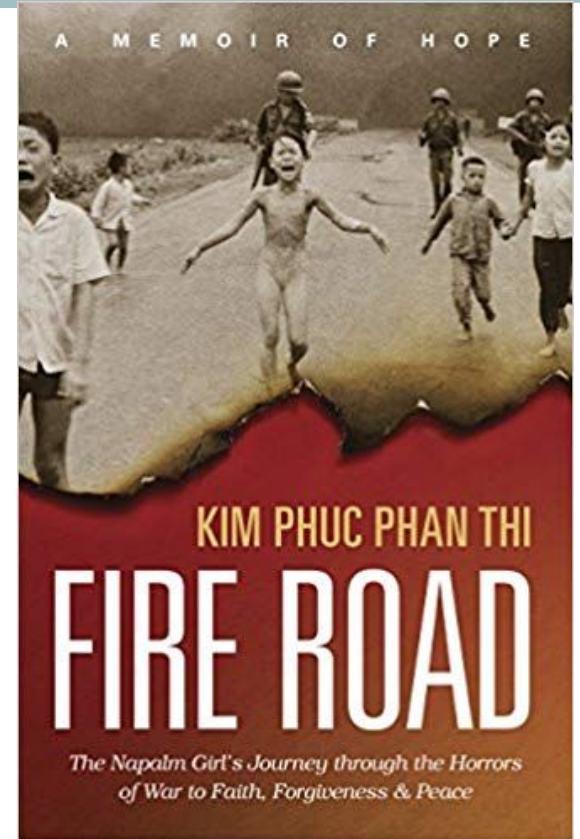
SITES BOMBED

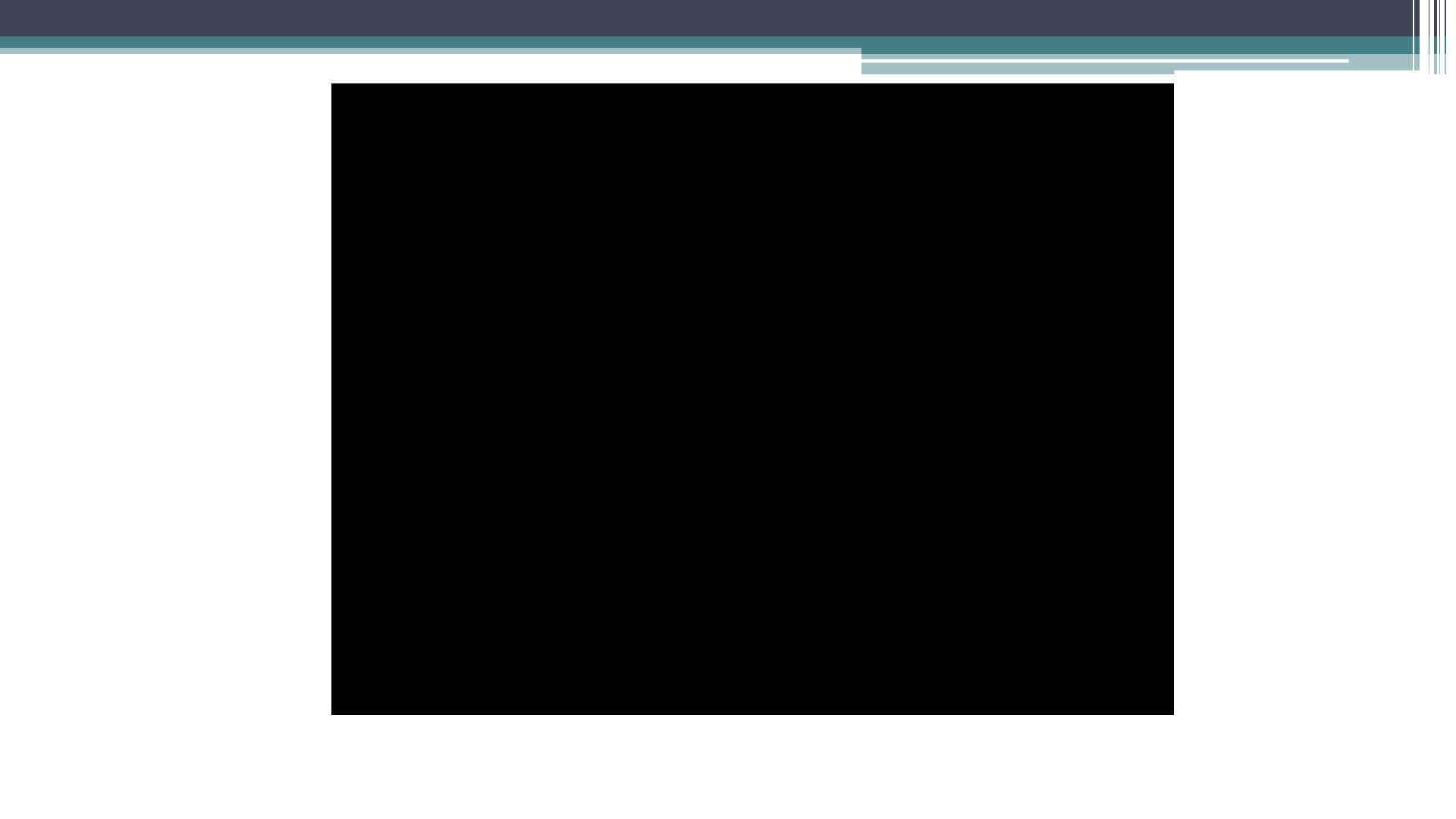
BY THE US AIR FORCE
IN CAMBODIA, 1965-1973

- 113,710 SITES
- 230,518 BOMBS
- 7,756,841 TONS
OF ORDNANCE

Phan Thị Kim Phúc







ASEAN

Independent States

- ❑ Elements of a state
- ❑ ▫ People
- ❑ ▫ Government
- ❑ ☐ Peace and order
- ❑ ▫ Territory
- ❑ ▫ Sovereignty
- ❑ ☐ Internal sovereignty
- ❑ ☐ External sovereignty

- Indonesia , 17 August 1945 (Continued to struggles with Indonesian national revolution until 1949)
- Indochina
 - Vietnam , 2 September 1945
 - Cambodia, 9 November 1953
 - Laos, 24 December 1954
- Philippines, 4 July 1946
- Burma, 4 January 1948
- Federation of Malaya, 31 August 1957
 - Malaysia, 31 July 1963
 - Singapore, 7 August 1965
 - 1 January 1984
- Brunei, 23 February 1984

Struggles with proxy war and become communist in 1975



8 August 1967

Discussion 10 mins

- ❑ What are characters of Independent state ?
- ❑ Why do we create ASEAN ?
- ❑ What is regional organization ?
- ❑ Before ASEAN, do we have other regional organization ?

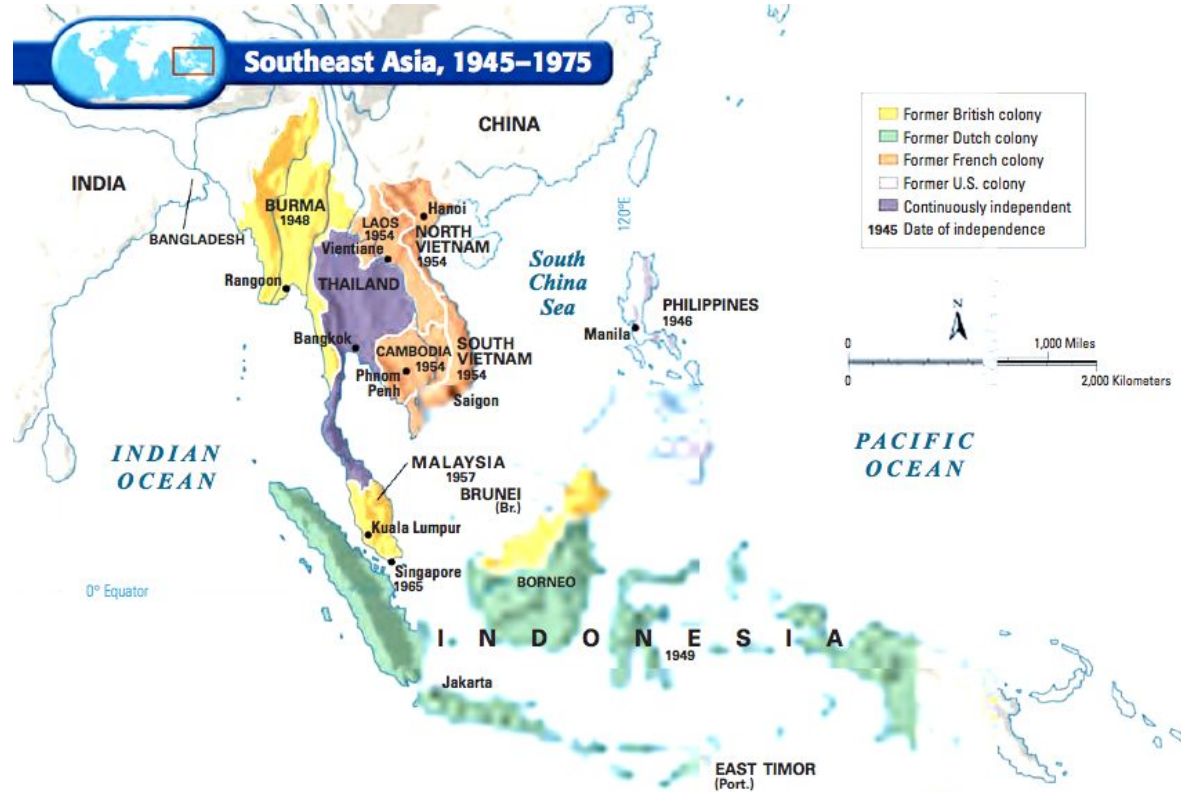
Modern State

❑ When was the first time a modern state created in Southeast Asia ?

❑ Treaty of westphalia, 1648

❑ 4 Elements

- ❑ Government
- ❑ Citizen
- ❑ Territory
- ❑ Sovereignty



Regionalism / Regionalization

- ❑ Scholars widely accepted that regionalism / regionalization is :
 - ❑ **Economic , political , social integration**
 - ❑ A group of countries collaboration
 - ❑ Top - down process
 - ❑ Bottom - up process



Globalization

- Interdependence
- Political globalization
- Cultural globalization
- Economic globalization

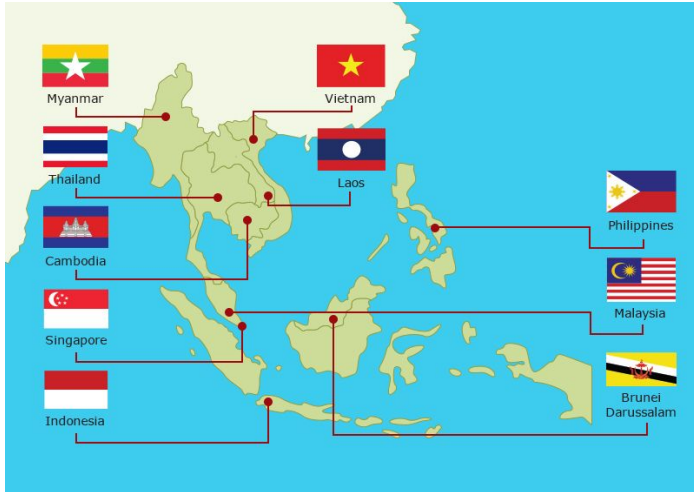


Globalization

- ❑ Globalization is an overwhelming world trend
- ❑ Networking of **transnational activity** and stretches social, political and economic **activities across political frontiers**
- ❑ Speeding up the world with **new systems of transportation and communication**
- ❑ Generating transaction and interregional flows and creating **economical interconnected market.**
- ❑ Dependency between states
- ❑ Creating new consumer cultures
- ❑ **Global affairs can become increasingly blurred.**

Actors

- States
- IOs
- IGOs
- INGOs
- NGOs
- Civil Societies
- MNCs, TNCs
- Mobility



Cold War

- ❑ 1967 (Indochina wars 1954 - 1975)
- ❑ The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
 - ❑ Led by the U.S
 - ❑ Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines
 - ❑ U.S. containment strategy
 - ❑ No military forces
 - ❑ **Domino Theory**
 - ❑ Disbanded in 1977

A Common goal ?



ASA (1961-1963)

Why did ASA fail ?



- ❑ Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaya
- ❑ Goal of the promotion of economic, social, scientific, and cultural cooperation in Southeast Asia.
- ❑ Political agenda
 - ❑ Anti-communist inspiration
 - ❑ A SEATO plot
- ❑ Philippine break with Malaysia when the disputed Sabah (North Borneo) territory was incorporated into **Malaysia** in September



Non-alignment Movement (NAM), in 1961

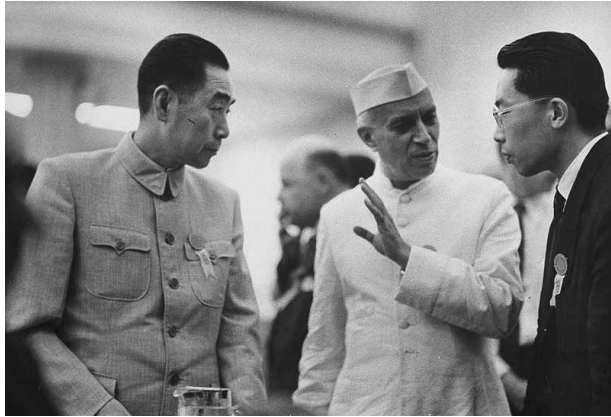
- ❑ India, Pakistan, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Burma, and Indonesia
- ❑ Neo-imperialism
- ❑ External powers
- ❑ Neutralist

“The organization was to ensure “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony...”

- Fidel Castro -



The Bandung Conference



Asian–African Conference

- Respect for human rights
- Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- Respect the equality of races and nations;
- Respect the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively;
- Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of other country;
- Abstention from use of collective defense to serve the interest of any big power
- Refraining from aggression or use of force against any country
- Settlement of all disputes by peaceful means;
- Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation; and
- Respect for justice and international obligations.

The Greater Malayan Confederation, or Maphilindo (1963)

- ❑ A diplomatic device through which the Philippines and Indonesia sought to frustrate or delay the creation of the Malaysian Federation.



Why did Maliphido fail ?

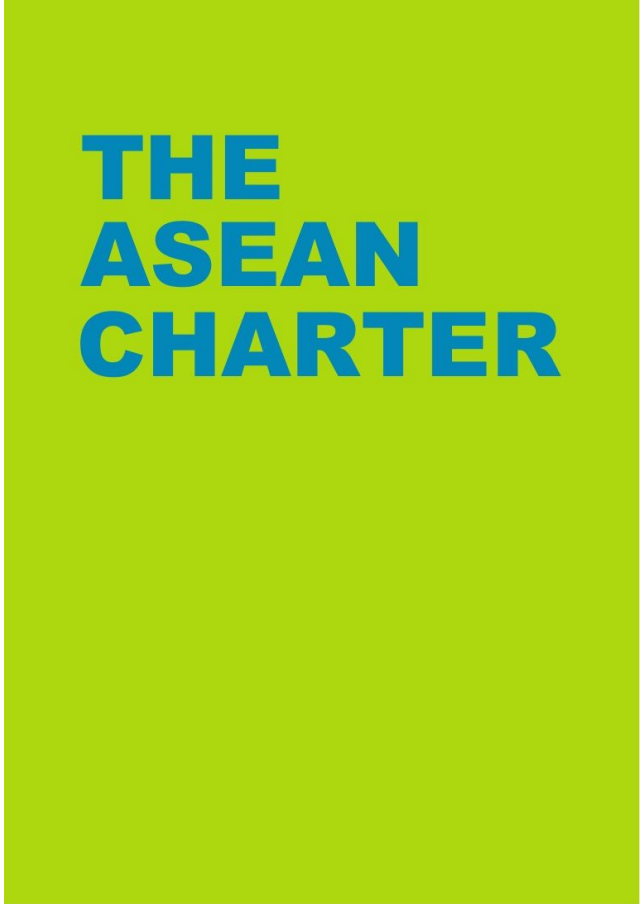
The Creation of ASEAN (1967)

- ❑ Regularize their political contacts in a structured multilateral setting.
- ❑ Regional diplomatic grouping
- ❑ On 8 August 1967, the foreign ministers of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, and the deputy prime minister of Malaysia issued the **Bangkok Declaration** establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- ❑ Promote regional cooperation
- ❑ Contributing toward peace, progress, and prosperity
- ❑ Ensure the member's' stability free from external interference.



The ASEAN Charter

- ❑ A constituent instrument adopted at the 13th ASEAN Summit in November **2007** and enforced in 2008
- ❑ ASEAN community
- ❑ ASEAN norms, rules and values

The logo for 'The ASEAN Charter' is displayed on a solid lime green rectangular background. The text 'THE ASEAN CHARTER' is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with each word on a new line.

**THE
ASEAN
CHARTER**

ASEAN

- ❏ Economic Integration
- ❏ Political Integration
- ❏ Socio-cultural Integration



Milestone

- ❑ The Declaration on Zone of Peace
- ❑ Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN)
- ❑ The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South East Asia (TAC)
- ❑ The Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ)
- ❑ The Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC).

preventive diplomacy



The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South East Asia (TAC)

- ❑ Guidelines in the field of conflict management particularly so in relation to the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- ❑ The High Council of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
 - ❑ A representative at the ministerial-level from each of the signatories and its role should be to take “cognizance” of existing disputes or situation, which could potentially threaten regional “peace and harmony”
 - ❑ As mediator, the Council can recommend to the parties to a dispute appropriate means of settlement
 - ❑ Decision-making

- a. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;
- b. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- d. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;
- e. Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- f. Effective co-operation among themselves

ASEAN Economic Community

- ❑ Approximately 600 million people across the ten ASEAN member countries
- ❑ ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) , 1992
 - ❑ Increase ASEAN's competitive edge as a production base in the world market through the elimination, within ASEAN, of tariffs and non-tariff barriers
 - ❑ Attract more foreign direct investment to ASEAN.
- ❑ ASEAN + 3 , ASEAN + 6



Social and Cultural Community (ASCC)

- ❑ Address the region's aspiration to lift the quality of life of its peoples.
- ❑ Building a community of caring societies to address issues of poverty, equity and human development.
 - ❑ Advance Human Development
 - ❑ Ensure Social Justice and Rights

Human security

Human Security

Economic security

Food security

Health security

Environmental security

Personal security

Community security

Political security

Clean water resources

Gender Equality

Poverty

Global Warming

Malnutrition

Freedom of
expression

Health services

Violence

Quality of food

Assured income

ASEAN Way

- ❑ Non-formal diplomacy
- ❑ Consensus
- ❑ Non-interference
- ❑ Stay silent



Insights from ASEAN's
Foreign Policy
Co-operation : The
“ASEAN WAY”, a Real
Spirit or a Phantom

https://www.jstor.org/stable/25798480?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

- ❏ Explain one event showing how ASEAN involve in conflict solving
- ❏ Give your opinions what is ASEAN way

Important Note :

Date and Time	
Monday 23 September 2019 16.30 - 19.30 (make - up class)	Silent History + Group Work
Friday 27 September 2019 (Last Class with Aj.Chontida)	Group Presentation “ASEAN and Thailand’s Issues: Culture, History, Society, Democracy”
No class on Friday 11 October 2019	

Group Presentation

ASEAN and Thailand's Culture, History, Society, Democracy

- 7-8 people per group

- Select a place to visit

 - Ratchadamnoen Road

 - ASEAN Cultural Center (Open Hours Tuesday - Sunday)

 - Museum Siam (Open Hours Tuesday - Sunday)

 - Thammasat Sculpture Yard

 - National Museum (Open Hours Wednesday - Sunday)

 - Other issues related to ASEAN

- 10-15 mins presentation

- Hand in "Info Sheet" : Group member