

Statehood and ASEAN Association

TU.101

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Questions

- What is nation-state ?
- When was the modern government system been created in Southeast Asia ?

Independent States

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

Nations and A State

- Nation : A group of people bounded together by one race, language, customs and tradition
- State : A political concept and has all the four elements : people, territory, government and sovereignty
- Can nations live together within a state ?
- Can a nation live in the world without a state ?

Nationalism

- Ethnic nationalism
- Religious nationalism
- Civic nationalism



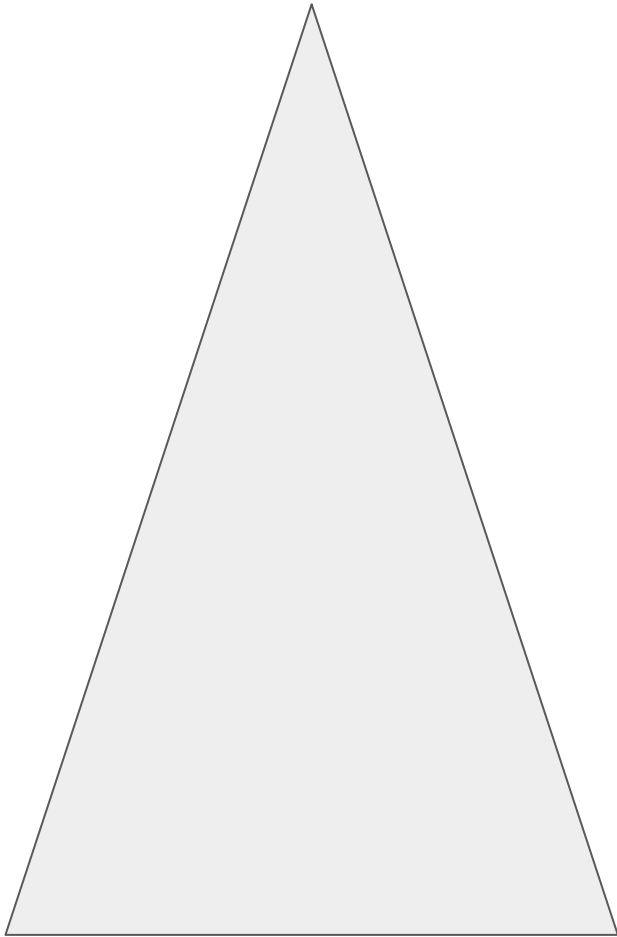
Legacy of Colonialism

- Modernization
 - Political System
 - Parliament system
 - Constitutional structures based on Western democratic models
- ** Long suppression led

When did nation - state emerge in Southeast Asia ?

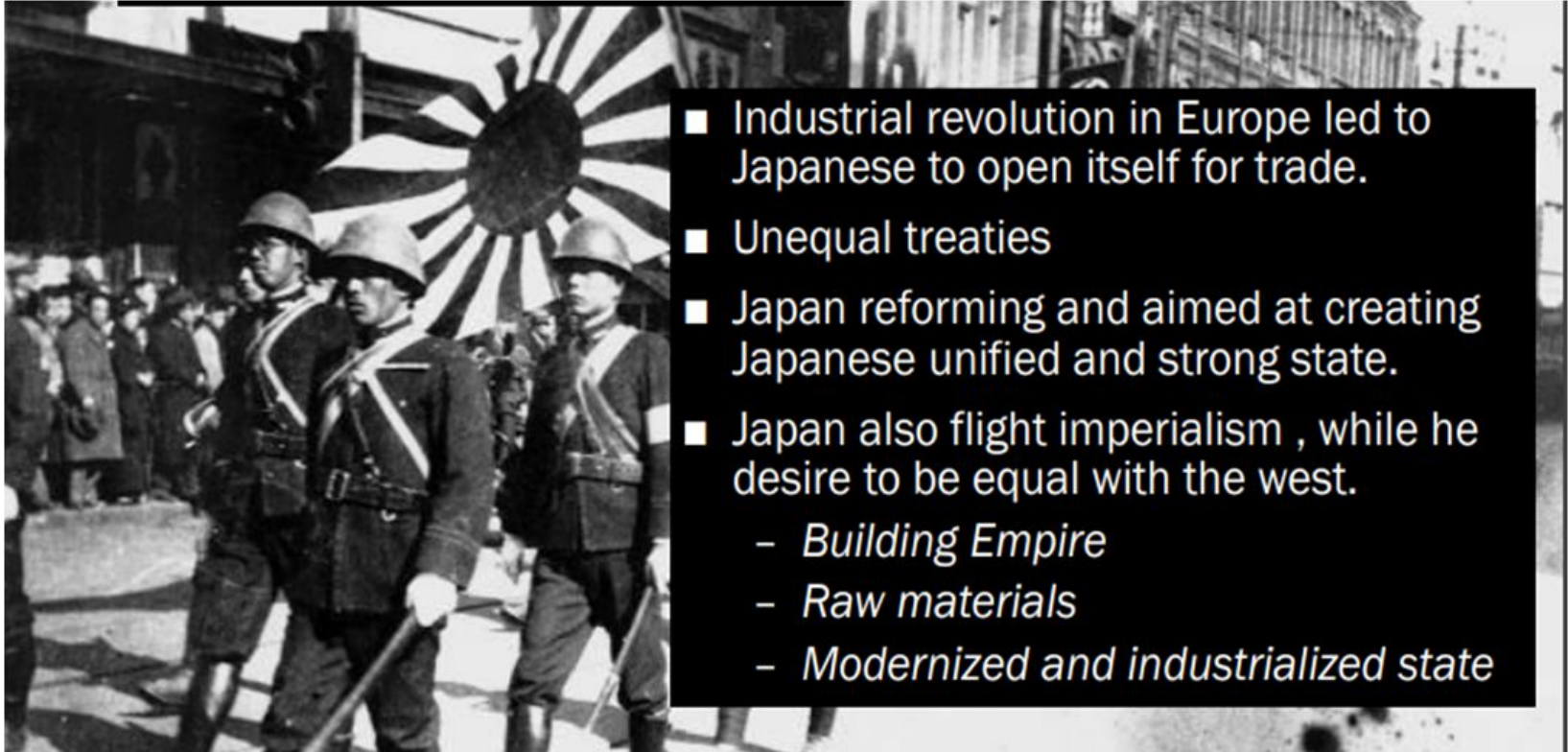
Colonialism

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

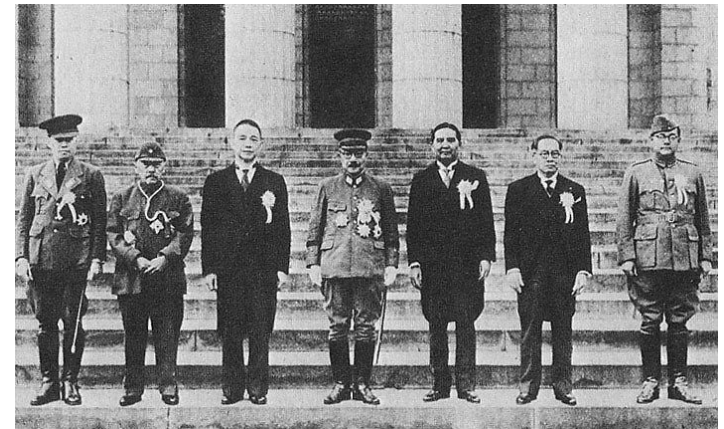
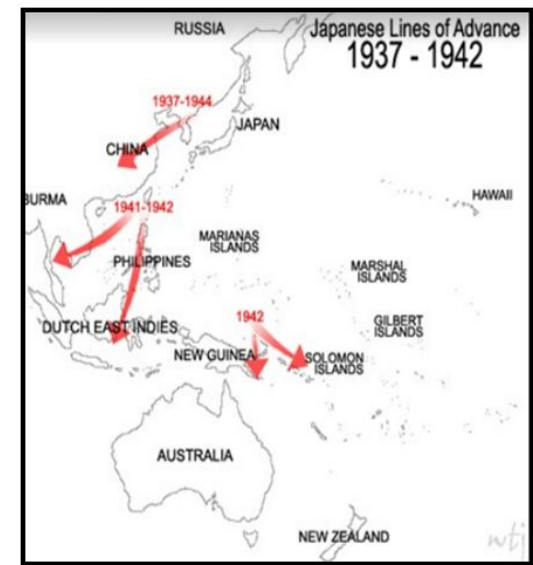


The Russo – Japanese War (1904-5)

Did SEA accept Japanese influence ?

❑ Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere

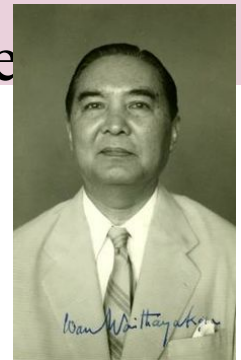
- ❑ Declared the intention to create a self-sufficient "bloc of Asian nations" led by the Japanese
- ❑ Free of Western powers
- ❑ Japanese troops , Military training, Japanese technology
- ❑ Indonesia , Thailand , Burma

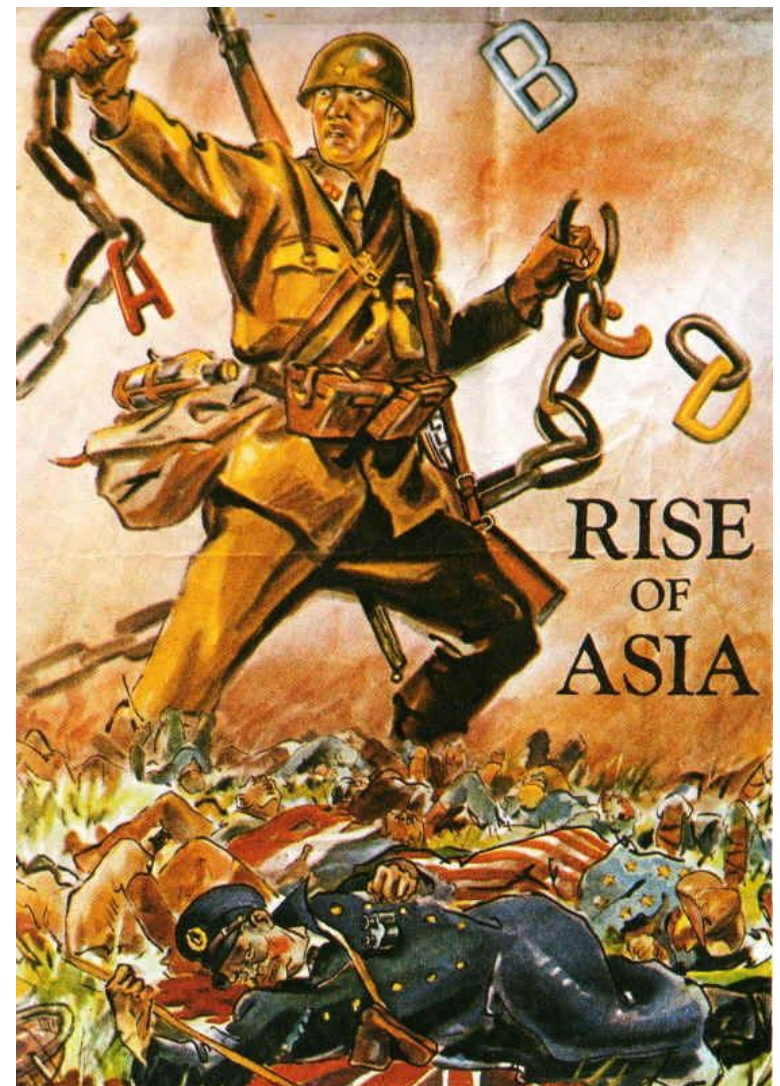
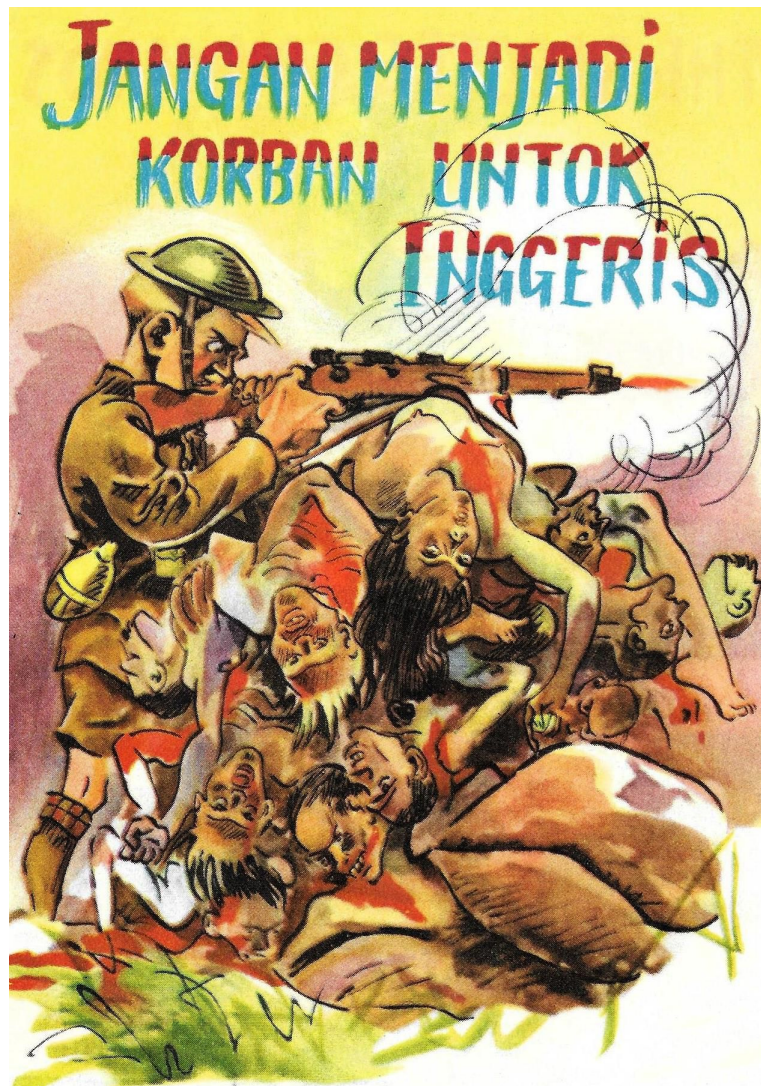


SEA territories occupied by Imperial Japan

- ❑ 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 pro **of indepe**





อังกฤษ ไม่เห็นหน้ากลัวเลย



เสียดายที่พวกของพวกโกลนและพวกหัวทิ่มกับพวกหัวทิ่ม
สมโอกาสแล้วที่ไทยจะใช้นามปากกาเขียนขึ้นชื่อโลงอังกฤษ
และเรียกพวกหัวทิ่มแต่พวกหัวทิ่ม

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,



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** relation were affected by Japanese occupation in China
- ❑ The Malayan People's' Anti – Japanese Army
 - ❑ Most of them were Chinese , however some Malay and



- ❑ **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

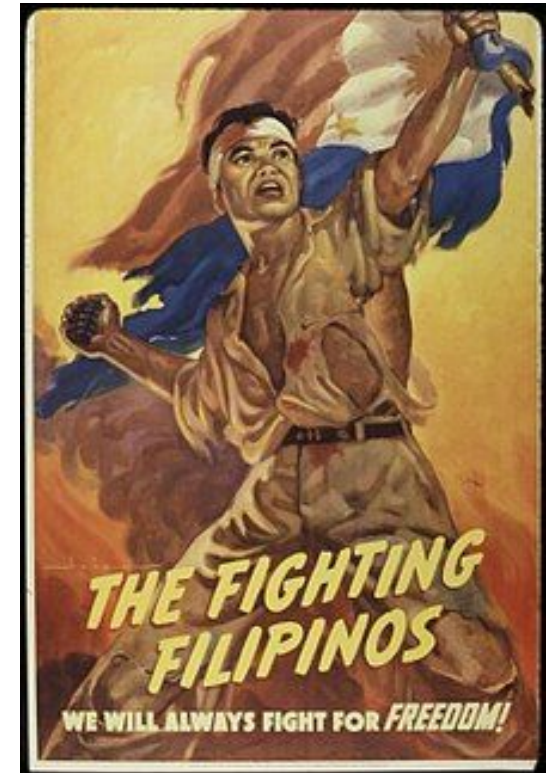
Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the monarch and head of state of Malaysia

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

Collectively known as BRITISH MALAYA				Collectively known as BRITISH BORNEO			
NEGERI SEMBILAN PAHANG PERAK SELANGOR	JOHOR KEDAH KELANTAN PERLIS TERENGGANU	1824 Holland ceded MALACCA to British East India	1790 Kedah ceded PENANG to British East India	2 August 1824 SINGAPORE became a British Colony	1846 Brunei ceded LABUAN to Britain	1882 SABAH governed by British North Borneo Company	1841 Brunei ceded SARAWAK to the White Rajah Dynasty of Sarawak
		1826 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS established under the control of the British East India Company			1848 LABUAN became a Crown Colony	1888 Sabah became British NORTH BORNEO protectorate	
		1 April 1867 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS became a Crown Colony			1 January 1890 Labuan annexed to NORTH BORNEO		
1895 Federated Malay States	Unfederated Malay States	30 October 1906 Labuan joined the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS					
1 April 1946 Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Malacca and Penang formed the MALAYAN UNION				1 April 1946 Labuan annexed to Singapore, which be- came the CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE			
31 January 1948 Reformed as the FEDERATION OF MALAYA (The Malay States became British Protectorates)		(Malacca and Penang remained British Colonies)		3 June 1959 SINGAPORE granted self-governance	15 July 1946 Labuan annexed to North Borneo, which became the CROWN COLONY OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO		1 July 1946 The Rajah ceded SARAWAK to the British Crown
31 August 1957 The FEDERATION OF MALAYA granted independence within the British Commonwealth				August 1963 SINGAPORE declared independence	31 August 1963 BRITISH NORTH BORNEO granted self-governance		22 July 1963 SARAWAK granted self-governance
16 September 1963 The Federation of Malaya, Singapore, British North Borneo (as the State of Sabah) and Sarawak merge to form MALAYSIA							
1 February 1974 KUALA LUMPUR Federal Territory ceded from Selangor				9 August 1965 SINGAPORE expelled from Malaysia	16 April 1984 LABUAN Federal Territory ceded from Sabah		
1 February 2001 PUTRAJAYA Federal Territory ceded from Selangor							

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

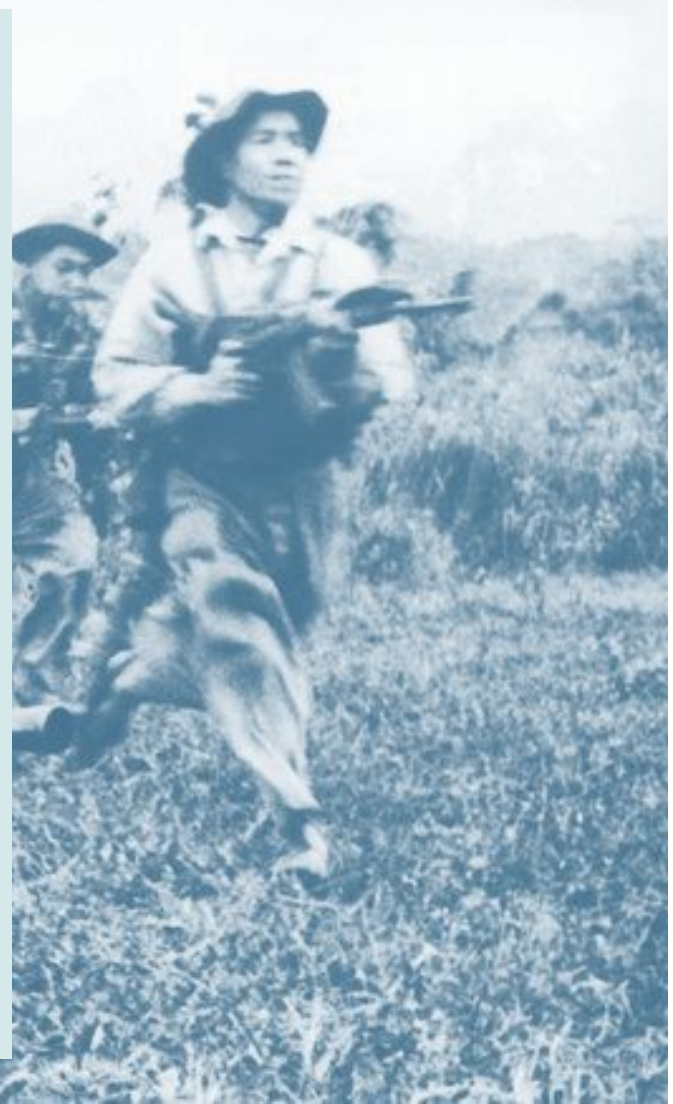
“All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”



Indochina Wars (Proxy War)

Viet Cong

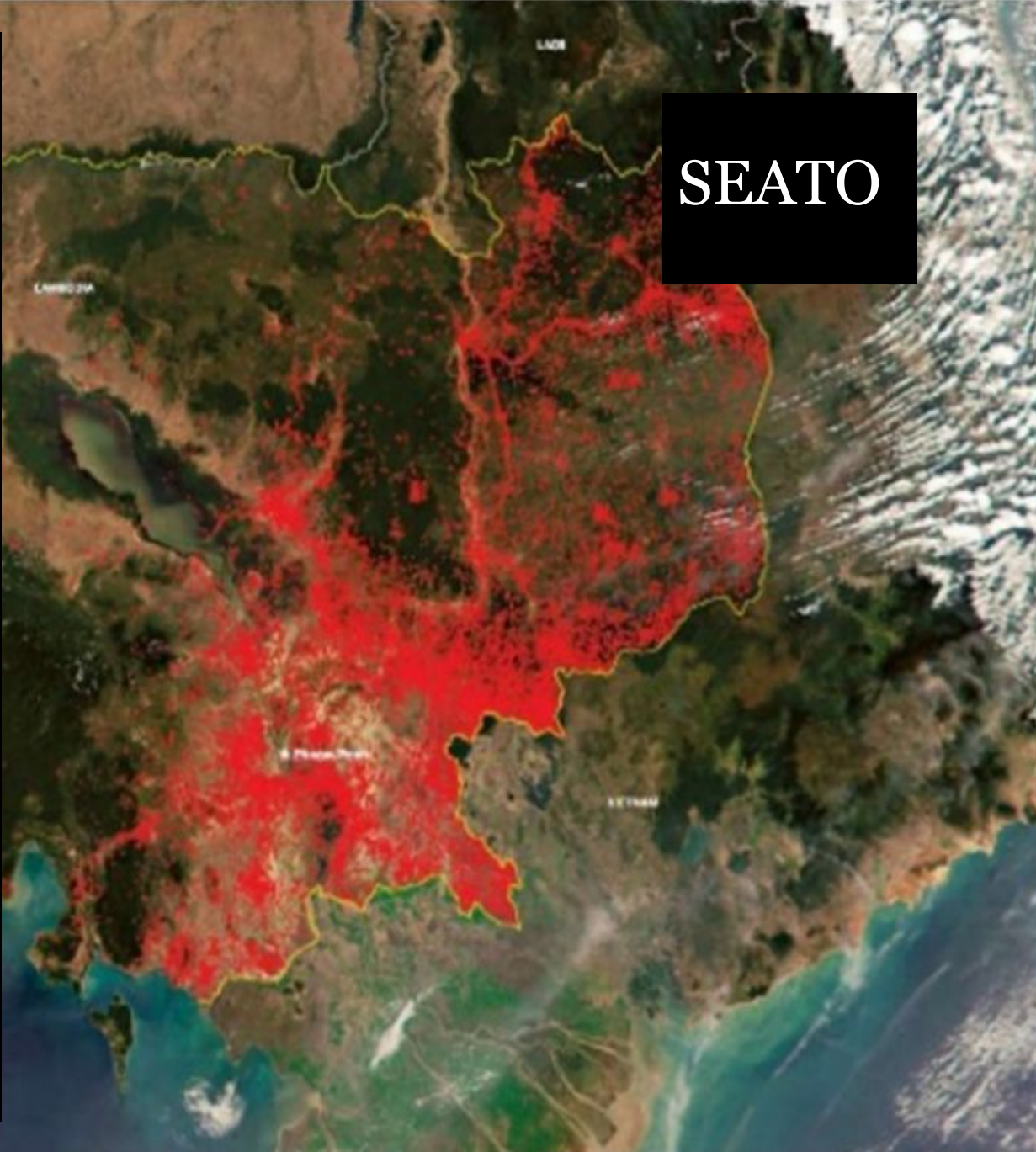
- 1st Indochina War **(1946-1954)**
- 2nd Indochina War **(1955-1975)**
 - Domino Theory
 - North Vietnam supported by China and USSR
 - South Vietnam supported by United States
 - North Vietnam wins war in 1975
- 3rd Indochina War **(1978-1989)**
 - Khmer Rouge/Cambodian Communist take power
 - **Killing Fields – Genocide of 1/3 of the Cambodian population (1978-1979)**



- ❑ 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



The United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO.

A satellite map of Southeast Asia. The member states of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) are highlighted in red. These include Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore. The map also shows the surrounding oceans and parts of neighboring landmasses. Labels for 'LAOS', 'CAMBODIA', 'THAILAND', 'VIETNAM', and 'SINGAPORE' are visible on the map.

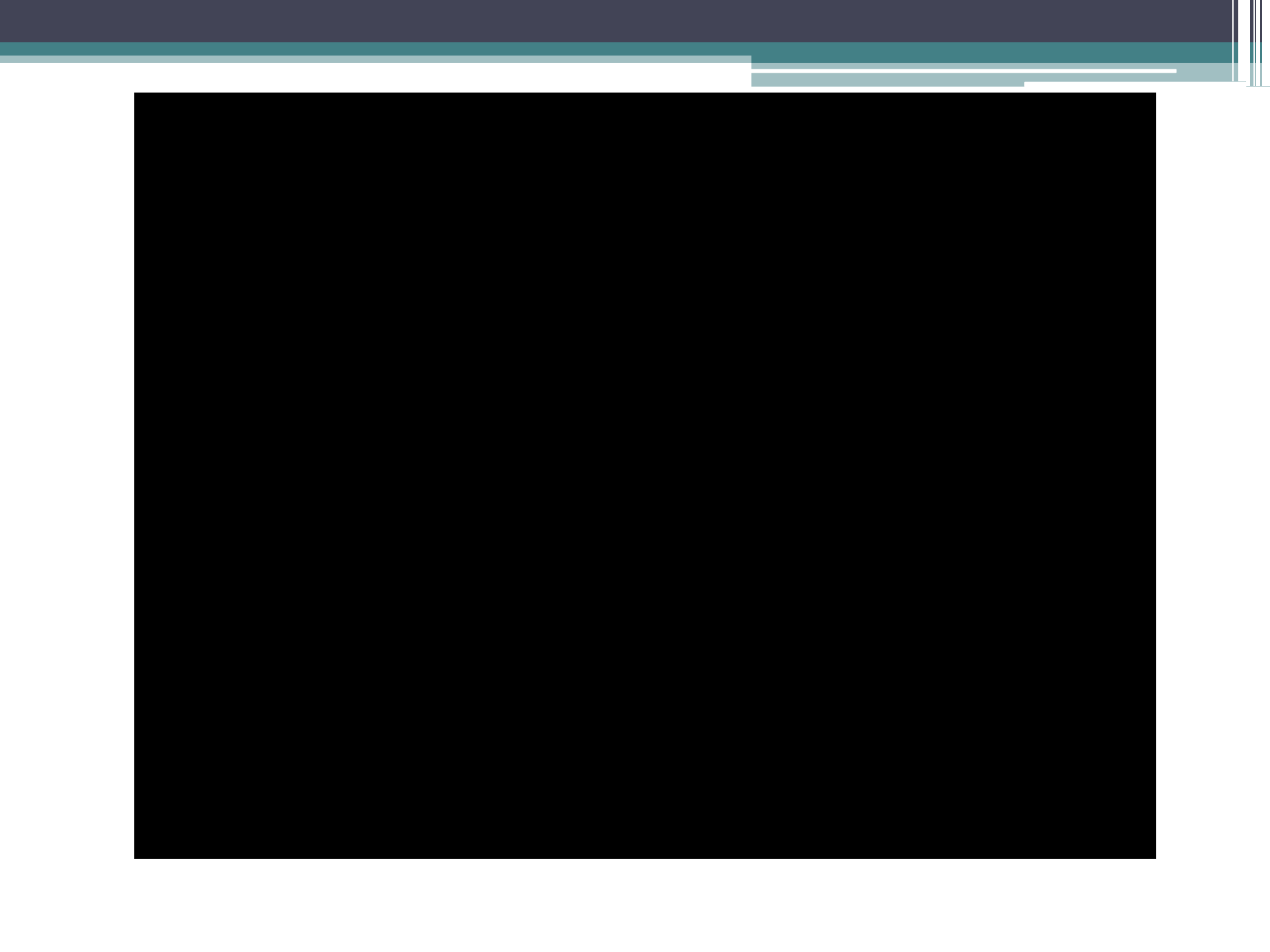
SEATO

1975 and Results of Wars

- North Vietnam takes over South Vietnam
 - US doesn't prevent the take over.
 - Vietnam is unified under one communist state
 - 60,000 Americans killed
 - 75,000 French killed
 - 175,000-500,000 Vietnamese killed (First Indochina War)
 - 415,357-743,000 South Vietnamese killed, 450,000-1,165,000 North
 - Vietnamese killed (Civil War and Second Indochina War)
 - US reluctant to use military power
 - American public is divided
 - Americans don't trust government
 - Vietnam is Communist



Phan Thị Kim Phúc



A conference of Asian and African states

- April 18–24, 1955
- Declaration on promotion of world peace and cooperation
- A collective pledge to remain neutral



The rise of anti-Communist in SEA

- Indonesia
- Thailand
- Malaya Union



Five principles

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.
- Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit.
- Peaceful co-existence

Creating Statehood

- History of struggles
- Wars
- Nationalist Movements
- Revolutions



What are challenges in nation-building process?

The post-World War II

- What is the Cold War?
- How did the Cold War affect the rest of the world?

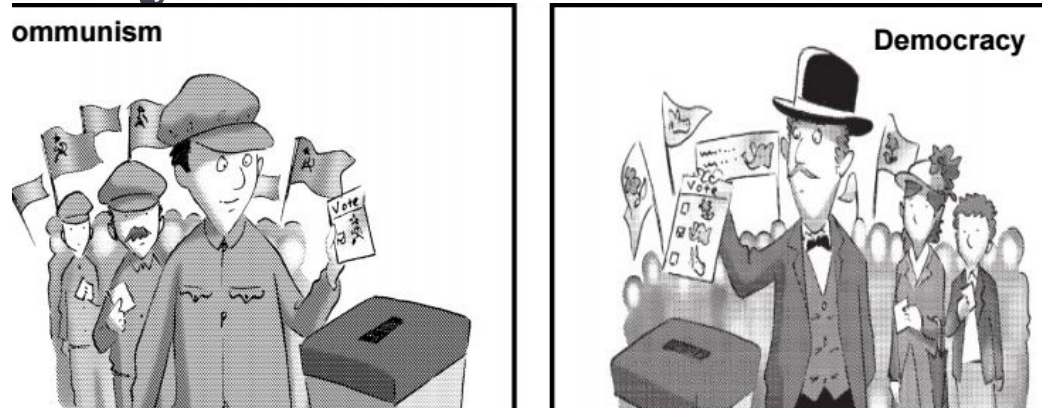


Communism VS Democracy

- How should people live?



Bi-Polar system



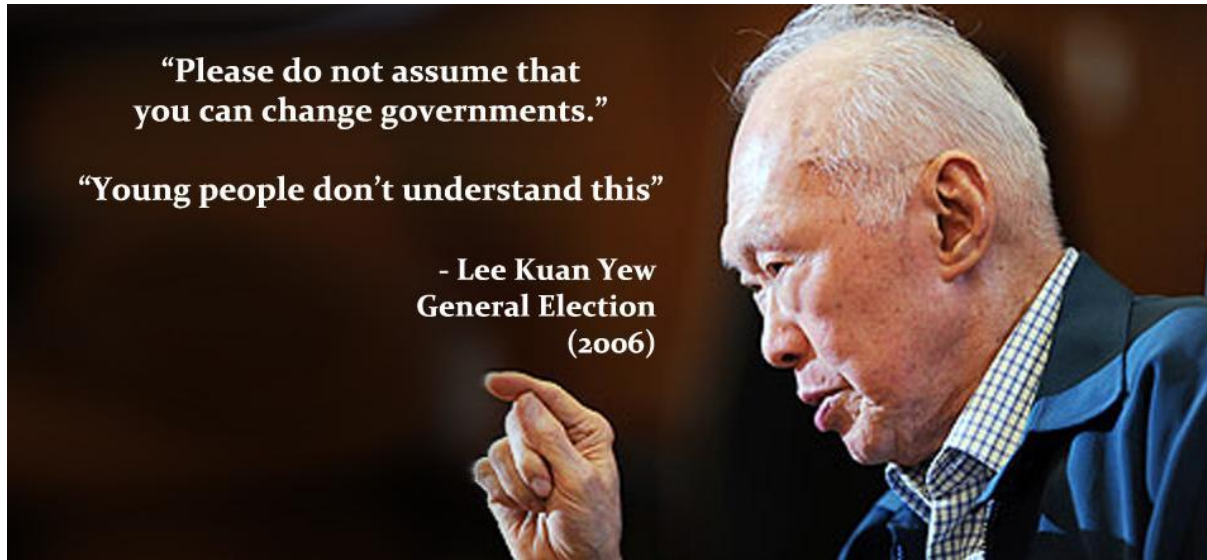
- **1945 – 1991**
- Competing ideologies
- Involving the superpowers, the USA and the USSR
- The superpowers divided Europe into two
- Eastern Europe was led by Communist USSR while democratic USA influenced Western

Nation and a State

- Anarchism vs. Statism
- How does state govern its people ?
 - Authoritarianism
 - Democracy
 - Republic
 - Federalism
 - Monarchism
 - Socialism
 - Communism

Independent States

Democracy Struggles



The post-World War II

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Communism VS Democracy

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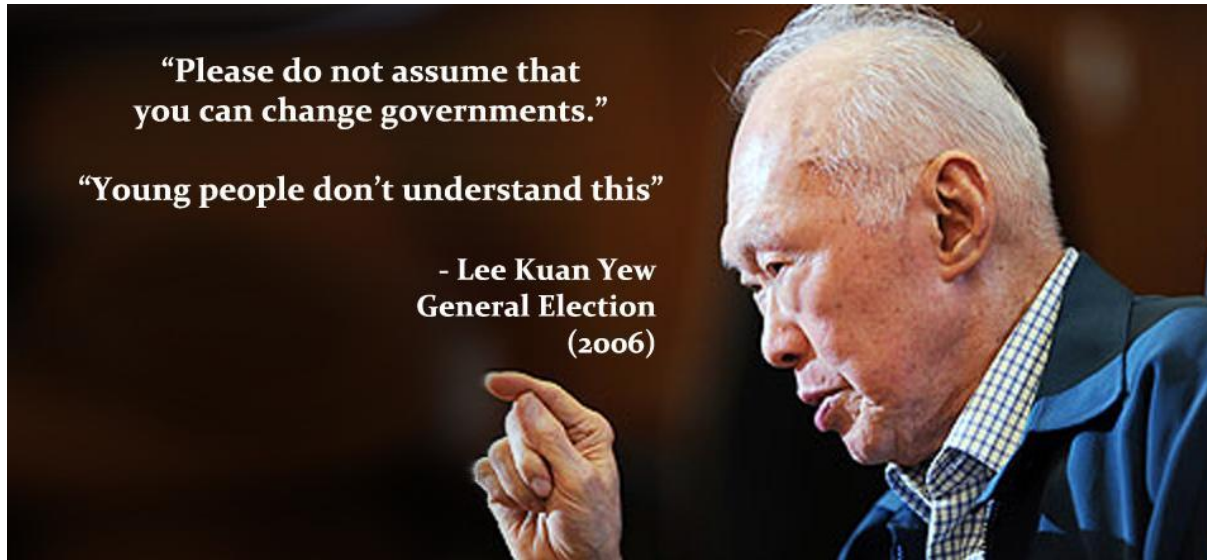


Nation and a State

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Independent States

Democracy Struggles



- ❑ 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

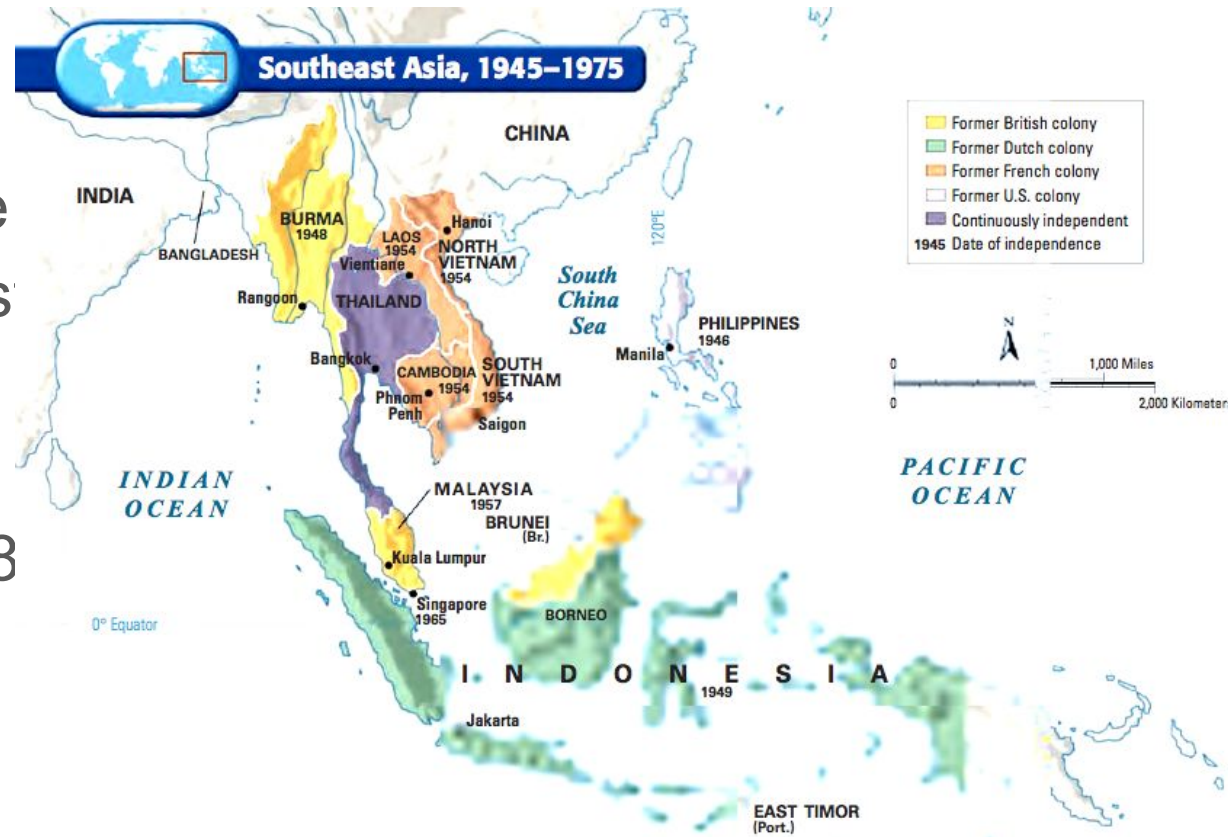
❑ 4 Elements

❑ 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

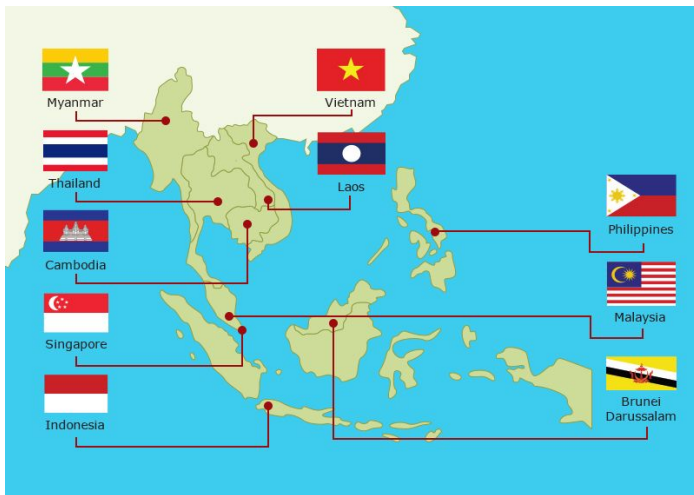


Globalization

- ❑ 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 ?



- ❑ The Association of Southeast Asia
- ❑ 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 1963



Non-alignment Movement (NAM), in 1961

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

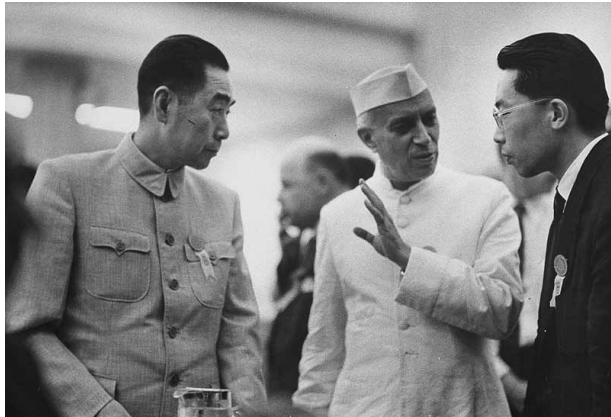
“The organization was to ensure “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their “struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony...”

-

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 ?

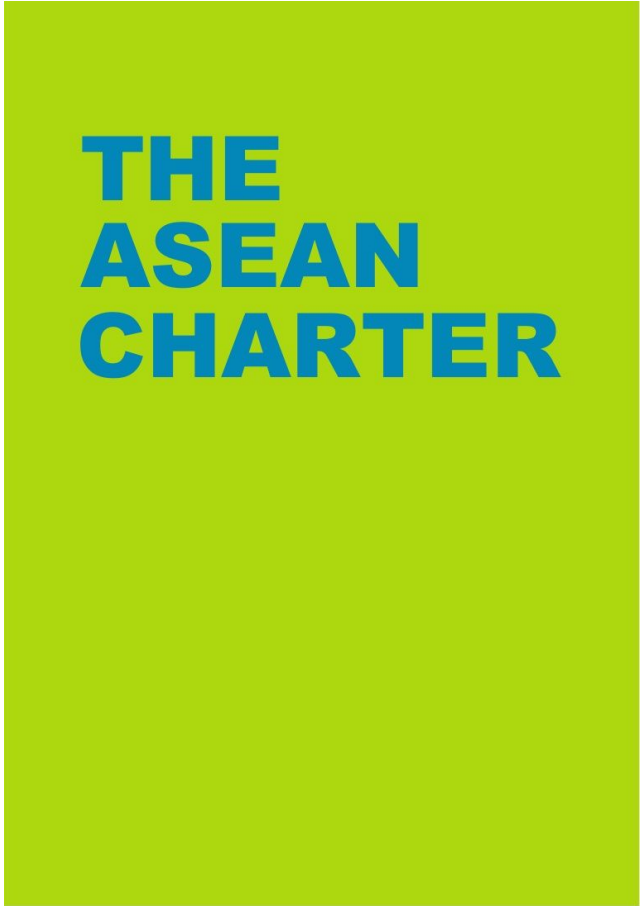
The Creation of ASEAN (1967)

- ❑ 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 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



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

Poverty

Gender Equality

Global Warming

Malnutrition

Freedom of
expression

Health services

Violence

Quality of food

Assured income

ASEAN Way

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

