

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

ASEAN AND REGIONAL PEACE

1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

Source A

In this troubling dispute, ASEAN is exerting itself as a force for peace. What ASEAN has been doing during the past few years is to bring the disputed area under a regime of peace, cooperation and mutual confidence. Beginning in 1990, Indonesia, which is not a party to the dispute, hosted three workshops on the subject of managing potential conflicts in the South China Sea. In 1992, at the initiative of the Philippines, ASEAN issued a Declaration in Manila calling on claimant nations to refrain from the use or threat of force to resolve the dispute, and appealing to them to set aside the issue of sovereignty and explore the possibility of cooperation in the area. The Declaration received the strong endorsement of the United Nations and of many countries. Vietnam expressed full support for the Declaration, China expressed appreciation for some of the basic principles and indicated that it was ready to enter into negotiations with countries concerned when the conditions are ripe.

Excerpt of a speech by Fidel V. Ramos, President of the Philippines to the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, November 1993.

Source B

Noting the overall stable environment and many areas of ongoing regional cooperation, the Ministers exchanged views on regional security issues, and highlighted the following:

- expressed concern on overlapping sovereignty claims in the region. They encouraged all claimants to reaffirm their commitment to the principles contained in relevant international laws and convention, and the ASEAN's 1992 Declaration on the South China Sea;
- recognized that the Korean Peninsula issue has a direct bearing on peace and security in the Asia-Pacific. The Ministers urged the resumption of dialogue between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believed that it would assist in the successful implementation of the Agreed Framework and the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
- expressed their support for the efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia to achieve security, promote national stability and economic recovery; and
- emphasised the importance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in promoting regional peace and stability. They welcomed the commitment by all parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Those countries who plan to conduct further nuclear tests were called upon by all other ARF member states to bring immediate end to such testing.

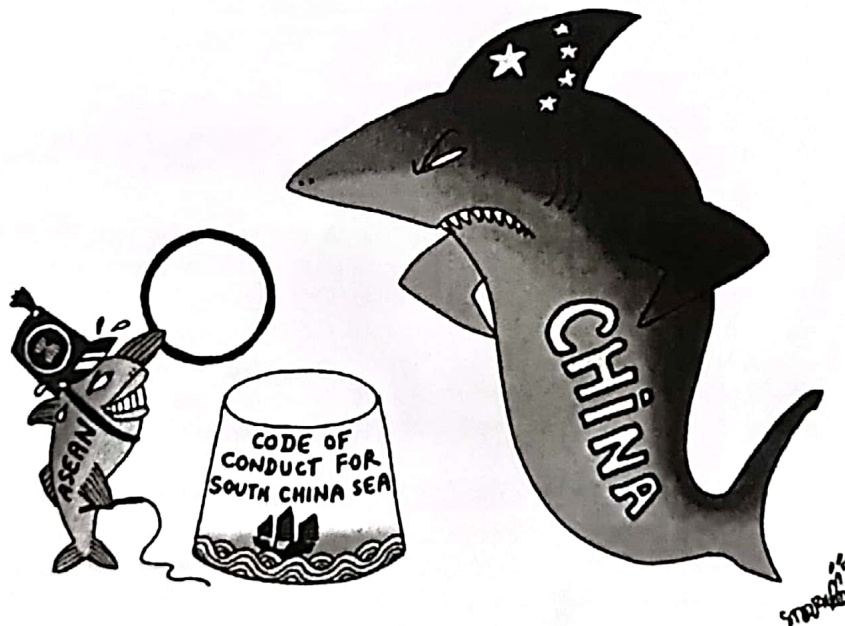
From the Chairman's statement at the second meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum, August 1995.

Source C

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is the result of China's using the stooge Pol Pot-leng Sary clique against Cambodia and Viet Nam. One must respect the rights of the peoples, particularly the right of the Cambodian people, to get rid of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and build their country in accordance with their aspirations. China is trying to create a diversion, by pitting Thailand and other ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, in order to wreck peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia enjoys broad approval from the socialist countries, and from peace and justice-loving people in the world. The trend towards peace, cooperation and friendship among Southeast Asian nations is developing because it is the earnest aspiration of hundreds of millions of Southeast Asia. All attempts by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to oppose Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and to pit them against the ASEAN countries are doomed to dismal failure.

Excerpt from a memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Vietnam, August 1980.

Source D



A Burmese political cartoon, 2014

Source E

Acting US Secretary of State Strobe Talbott welcomed the ASEAN participants and observed that the dialogue provides an opportunity to discuss a broad range of economic and political issues. The US attaches special importance to the new ASEAN Regional Forum. ASEAN, and the US-ASEAN dialogue, can play a leading role in magnifying the positive features of our growing interdependence and in controlling the negative ones. Far more important than any differences among us are the interests and values that bind us together. ASEAN Secretary-General Dato Ajit Singh emphasised the importance of the now 17 year old ASEAN-US dialogue process, noting our substantial trade and investment ties and the shared political and security interests. He said ASEAN looks to enhance regional security consultations with US to foster trust and confidence so matters can be peacefully resolved. The Secretary-General concluded that ASEAN considers the US an important partner in the region.

An extract from a joint press statement from the Meeting of the Twelfth US-ASEAN Dialogue in Washington D.C, May 1994.

Source F

The aim of ZOPFAN was to persuade all Great Powers, whether they were perceived as threats or as security guarantors, to refrain from intervention in the region. The ASEAN states, for their part, would undertake to abstain from entering into military alliances with external powers and remove foreign military bases from their soil. However, the ASEAN states have maintained a careful balance between their quest for regional autonomy on the one hand, and the existing dependent security relationships (with the exception of Indonesia) with the Great Powers on the other. While publicly committed to the withdrawal of all foreign bases from the region under the terms of ZOPFAN, ASEAN states have regularly endorsed, publicly or privately, the continued presence of US forces in the Philippines and maintain close security links with Western powers.

Excerpt from Amitav Acharya, "Regional Military-Security Cooperation in the Third World" In Journal of Peace Research, 1992.

Now answer the following questions:

- a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided by Sources C and D on China's approach to Southeast Asian Affairs. [10]
- b) How far do Sources A–F support the view that ASEAN was successful in managing regional peace between member states and external powers? [30]

Section B

You must answer **two** questions from this section.

EITHER

2. 'Military-bureaucratic structures were effective in responding to political challenges'. How far do you agree with this judgment? [30]

OR

3. To what extent was ideology more effective than religion in managing minorities in Southeast Asian states after independence? [30]

AND EITHER

4. Assess the view that government intervention had unintentionally impeded economic development. [30]

OR

5. 'The consequences of the Asian Financial Crisis further divided Southeast Asian states'. How far do you agree with this judgment? [30]

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