

Cold War In Southeast Asia



Outline of the lecture: Cold War In Southeast Asia

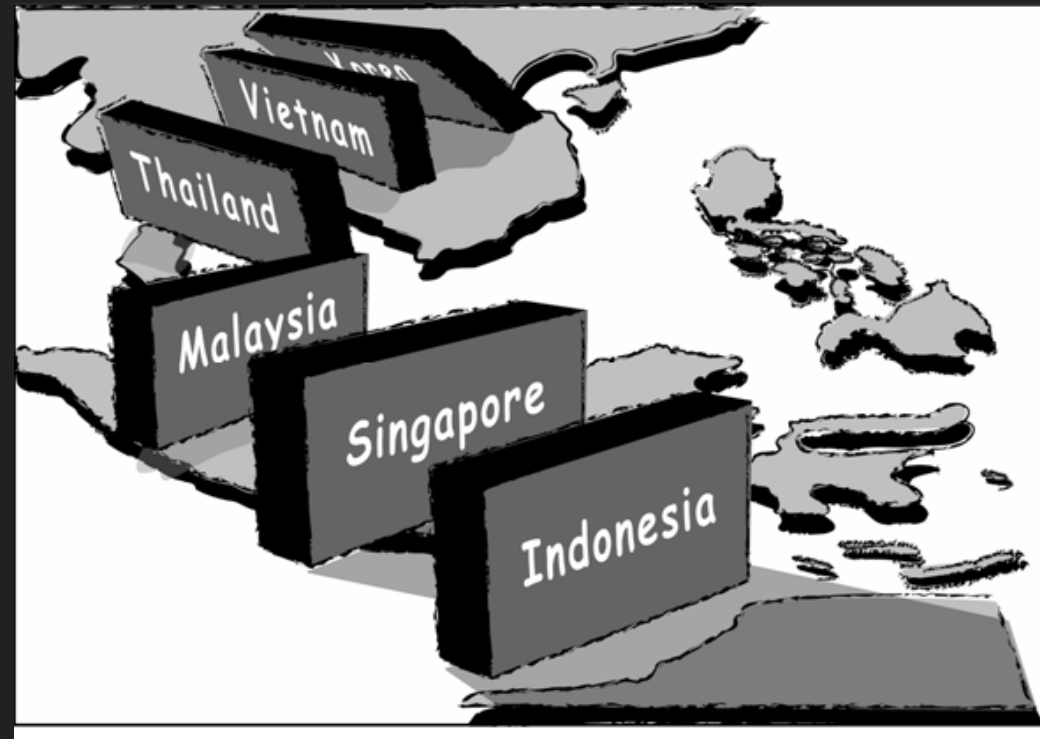
- Background to the Cold War in Southeast Asia
 - Containment and the establishment of SEATO
 - The Bandung Principles and Nonalignment
 - The Second Indochina War (1961-1975)
 - ASEAN established
 - The Third Indochina War (1978-1991)
 - Southeast Asia at the end of the Cold War

Background to the Cold War in Southeast Asia

- □ The changing geopolitical landscape in East Asia
 - Japan: defeated in the WWII and occupied by the US
 - China: Communist Party established the PRC
 - The Korean War (1950-1953)
- Ideological confrontation in Southeast Asia
 - Vietnam: divided between the North and the South
 - Burma: the first non-communist state to recognize the PRC
 - Indonesia under Sukarno (till 1966): actively opposed the US and recognized the USSR and the PRC
 - Attempted communist coups and insurgencies in Indonesia, Burma, Malaysia, and the Philippines

Containment and the SEATO

- □ The 'domino theory' Because of the strategic interrelatedness of Southeast Asian countries, the loss of any single country would 'lead to a relatively swift submission to or an alignment with communism'



Containment and the SEATO

- The US's role in the first Indochina War
 - Offering over one billion dollars of assistance to France
 - Supporting the Geneva settlement on partitioned Vietnam and neutralized Laos and Cambodia

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Containment and the SEATO

- The establishment of the SEATO
 - Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
 - The Philippines, Thailand, US, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan
 - Limitations: applied only to communist aggression; lack of military commitment, often bilateral rather than multilateral
- The Cold War division emerged in Southeast Asia

SEATO

SOUTHEAST ASIA
TREATY ORGANIZATION



What it is ...

IT IS A
TREATY
SIGNED
BY

AUSTRALIA
GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
UNITED STATES
NEW ZEALAND



...And Was
Signed In
MANILA
PHILIPPINES



September
8
1954

Its Purposes:



TO STRENGTHEN THE
FABRIC OF PEACE
AND TO UPHOLD
THE PRINCIPLES OF
DEMOCRACY

TO PROVIDE MUTUAL
DEFENSE AGAINST ARMED
ATTACK AND AGAINST
INTERNAL SUBVERSION



TO PROMOTE THE
WELL BEING OF
THE PEOPLES OF
SOUTH ASIA

THESE NATIONS ...

...have 1/7 of the world's peoples
and
1/8 of the world's surface



...have armed
forces which
total over
6,000,000
men



SUPPLEMENT TO
**Free
World**
VOLUME V - No 5
MAY - 1956

Its Strength:

THEY CONTROL ...



62%

OF WORLD'S
PETROLEUM
PRODUCTION

60%

OF WORLD'S
COAL
PRODUCTION



55%

OF WORLD'S
IRON ORE
DEPOSITS

50%

OF WORLD'S
STEEL
PRODUCTION



40%

OF WORLD'S
TRADE
VOLUME

A SIGNIFICANT AND GROWING PART OF THESE RESOURCES IS LOCATED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Bandung Principles and Nonalignment

- □ The Bandung Principles
 - Adopted at the Bandung Conference in 1955
 - Themes: anti-imperialism and peaceful coexistence
 - Key principles: respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-interference; refraining from the use of force; peaceful means of dispute settlement
 - These principles has later become the normative basis of Southeast Asian international relations



The Bandung Principles and Nonalignment

- The Nonalignment Movement (NAM)
 - Founded in the Belgrade conference in 1961, Burma and Indonesia were among the six founding members
 - To avoid choosing side in the big-power politics of the Cold War
 - Most Southeast Asian countries were the members of NAM

The Second Indochina War (1961-1975)

- □ The outbreak of the Second Indochina War
 - The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV)
 - US send 15,000 US military to South Vietnam in 1961
 - In Vietnam, US assisted South Vietnamese troops clashed with the North
 - In Laos, the US-Thailand joint forces confronted with North Vietnam-allied Pathet Lao
 - In Cambodia, US-assisted government fought against the North Vietnamese and the indigenous communists Khmer Rouge

The Second Indochina War (1961-1975)



The Second Indochina War (1961-1975)

- □ The end of the Second Indochina War
 - Anti-war movement in the US
 - Normalization of the US-China relations in 1972
 - The Paris Agreement in 1973 allowed the US withdraw
 - Saigon fell in 1975 and Vietnam was unified
- The Nixon Doctrine
 - In cases of aggression other than nuclear, the US would provide military and economic assistance in accord with treaty commitment, but the threatened nation had *the primary responsibility* for its own defense

ASEAN founded

- □ The Bangkok Declaration
- Five Southeast Asian countries established ASEAN in 1967
- To promote regional cooperation contributing toward peace, progress and prosperity

The Establishment of ASEAN



Bangkok, 8 August 1967

ASEAN founded

- ZOPFAN
 - 'Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality' declared in 1971
- The Bali Summit
 - The first ASEAN Summit held in 1976 (i.e., after the Vietnam war)
 - The Declaration of ASEAN Concord: calling for political solidarity
 - The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC)
- The dismantlement of SEATO
 - US failed to make the Vietnam War a SEATO issue
- Pakistan withdrew in 1973; France withdrew in 1974; SEATO formally dissolved in 1977

The Third Indochina War (1978-1991)

- □ The outbreak of another Indochina War
 - Background of the Third Indochina War
 - USSR military support to Vietnam; close China-Cambodia link
 - Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978; soon a Vietnam-supported government People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) established
 - China launched a large-scale attack on Vietnam in 1979

The Third Indochina War (1978-1991)

- □ ASEAN played an important role
 - 1981: The UN-backed ICK (International Conference on Kampuchea) Declaration
 - 1982: Anti-Vietnamese resistances were brought together under CGDK (Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea)
 - 1983: Malaysia and Vietnam proposed the '5+2 formula'
- □ 1984: Indonesia opened dialogue with Vietnam
 - 1988, 1989: Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM I, JIM II)

The Third Indochina War (1978-1991)

- □ The Sino-Soviet Summit in 1989 agreed to a basis for national reconciliation in Cambodia, incorporating many proposals of the ICK Declaration
 - Decoupling of the Sino-Soviet relationship
- The end of the Third Indochina War
 - Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) in 1989
 - The UN Security Council produced a framework agreement
 - Second session of the PICC in 1991 formally ended the War

Southeast Asia at the end of the Cold War

- □ Termination of the US base in the Philippines in 1991
- □ The Singapore Declaration of 1992
- □ ASEAN 'to move towards a higher plane of political and economic cooperation to secure regional peace and prosperity'
- □ The proposal for AFTA

Southeast Asia at the end of the Cold War

- □ ASEAN Regional Forum established in 1994
- □ The Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) declared in 1995 (1997)
- □ ASEAN enlargement
- □ Vietnam signed the TAC in 1992 and joined ASEAN in 1995
- □ The Laos and Cambodia joined in 1997; Myanmar joined in 1999

Next:

ASEAN and the Changing Geopolitics of Southeast Asia