



International Relations in East Asia



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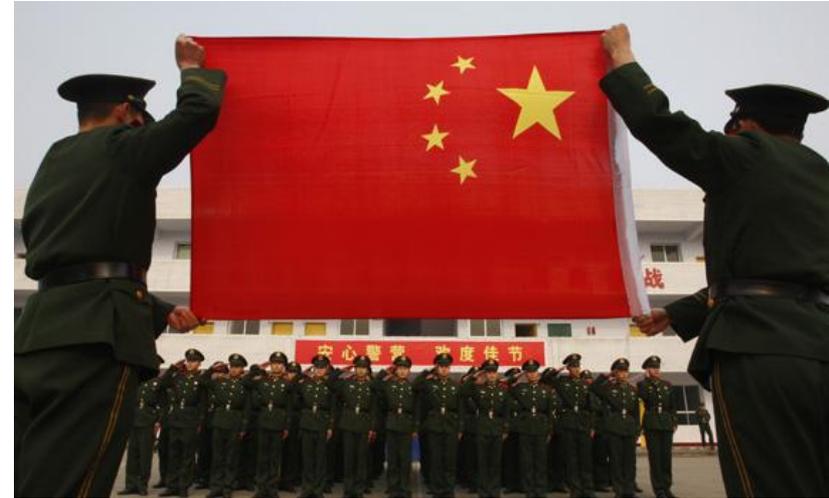
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Learning Objectives

- Learn about China, Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan
- Understand the sources of cultural cohesiveness in East Asia
- Understand current and projected economic development in East Asia
- You should understand the following concepts and models:
 - Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, economic and security aspects of East Asia

- Shifting power relativities between the major states
- The gradual rise of multi-polar security environment with the major Asian Power playing a larger role
- The rapid but uneven pace of economic growth, which is itself changing the geo-economic balance of power
- Significant increases in military capabilities and local defense industries
- The possibility and ethnic and national tensions, economic rivalry, disappointed aspirations for prosperity and religious or racial conflict

Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang push for a 'better' China (?)



- Reassure neighbors that China's development doesn't pose threat but offers opportunities
- Partner (but not ally) with major powers (U.S., Russia, European Union, Japan, etc.)

North Korean Leaders- While Kim Il-sung was elected his son and grandson are considered dictators, which means they were not elected but took control of the country.

- **"Great Leader" Kim Il-sung,**
 - Grandfather
 - First premier 1948-1994
 - Born 1912; died 1994



http://img.timeinc.net/time/photoessays/2011/iconic_leaders/icon0000000022.jpg

- **"Dear Leader" Kim Jong-il**
 - Father
 - Second premier 1994-2011
 - Born 1942; died 2011

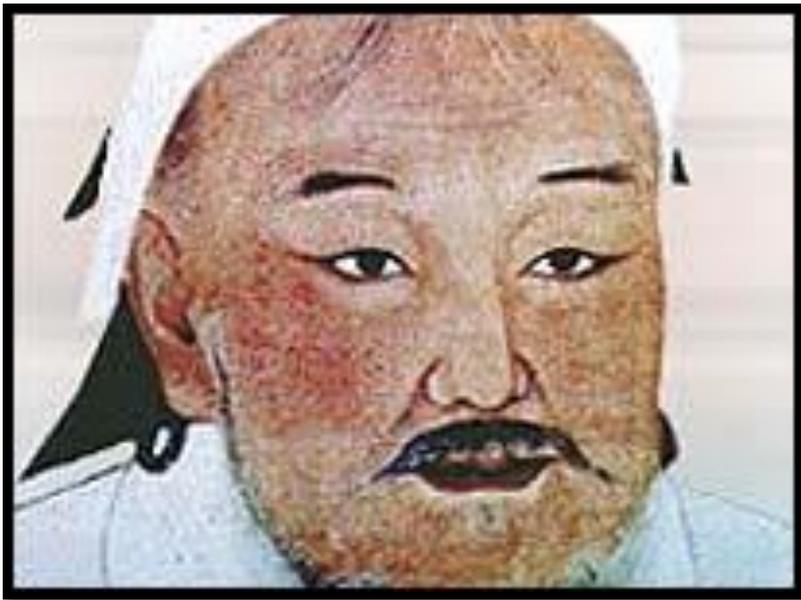


http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/00796/kim-jong-il_796226c.jpg

- **"The Great Successor" Kim Jong-un**
 - Premier since 2011
 - Born 1983 or 1984 (?)



<http://the-diplomat.com/flashpoints-blog/files/2011/12/Kim-Jong-un1.jpg>



symbolic of a
proud history

- Mongolia is one of the world's fastest growing economies, driven by this foreign direct investment. It reported a 17% growth rate in 2011, and 16
- Mongolia has expanded political and financial ties with the US, Japan and the European Union, but its main trading partners are neighbouring Russia and China. The latter is the biggest market for Mongolian exports; Beijing is also keen to exploit Mongolia's mineral and energy.

- The tale of two giants (China and Japan) and a divided neighbor (Korea).
 - Demographic giant: China.
 - Economic giant: Japan.
 - Mongoloid race.
- Also considered as the “Chinese Realm” and the “Japanese Realm”:
 - Korea being a “zone of interaction” between China and Japan.
- Definition came after WWII.
- Chinese culture area:
 - Mother civilization.
 - Japanese and Korean cultures strongly influenced by China.

- Taiwan strait could be the most dangerous war zone in East Asia that could bring the United States into it.
- In case of armed conflict, Beijing would define a “war zone” in the Taiwan Strait and direct neutral shipping in order to protect its right of innocent passage.



- What are the problems?
How Japan is addressing the problems
- Japan, China and Korea growing their presence
- Japan, China and Korea interconnected with each other

九条の会

Article 9 Association

Article 9

1) Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

‘Region’ beyond geography?

- East Asia Summit”
 - ASEAN + 3 Process
 - ASEAN + Japan, China, Korea (3)
 - East Asia Summit
 - ASEAN + 3 + Australia, New Zealand, India



Which represents ‘East Asia’?

How do you react if Australian identify themselves as East Asian?

Implikasi Peran Major Powers di Asia Timur

1. Siapakah major powers di Kawasan ini?
2. Bagaimana hubungan diantara mereka? Tingkat rivalitas?
Persepsi diri dan persepsi terhadap rival?
3. Dimana posisi negara-negara kawasan diantara struktur hubungan antara major powers di Asia Timur ?
4. Agenda negara-negara kawasan dalam menyiasati perubahan struktur hubungan major powers?

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