

ANGLO-CHINESE JUNIOR COLLEGE
Preliminary Examinations
JC2

HISTORY

9731/02

Paper 2: History of Southeast Asia, 1900 – 1997

28 August 2015

3 hours

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your class, index number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **four** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A) and **three** questions from Section B.

Begin each question on a **fresh sheet of paper**.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

[Turn over]

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

ASEAN AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question. While answering **Question 1** candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

Thanat [Khoman] said that ASEAN has come to a “dead halt”. There were and are no territorial disputes between Thailand and Cambodia whereas the Philippines has territorial claims on Malaysia. The obstacle to progress in ASEAN is therefore much more serious and fundamental and he did not expect any progress on either the technical or political levels for the foreseeable future. He said he had become very discouraged over the prospects and did not see how any Philippine government in the future could put the Sabah issue aside.

*From a US Department of State telegram, 1969.
Thanat Khoman was Foreign Minister of Thailand, 1959 – 1971.

Source B

The idea of a free trade zone within ASEAN is at the moment ‘taboo’ – and something leaders of the regional five do not discuss, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said yesterday. He told West German industrialists and journalists at a press conference in the Istana Annexe: “It is out of the question. We don’t talk about it.” Mr Lee said the term free trade zone aroused “tremendous emotional upset.” He added: “The idea of having to compete on par within ASEAN and having to open, to lower one’s barriers of taxes and having factories wither away because they are inefficient and so on, immediately makes it a taboo term.”

From a report in a Singaporean newspaper, 1977.

Source C

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation provides for peaceful settlement through a High Council comprising a representative of ministerial rank from each contracting government. Should parties to a dispute be unable to resolve matters through negotiations, the High Council may offer its help. If the parties agree, it can then become a committee of mediation, inquiry or conciliation. Such a provision offers ASEAN governments an opportunity to show that they have the will to grasp contentious issues in the interests of group cohesion and international standing.

Contention over territorial and maritime issues has sparked testy diplomatic exchanges, for example between Malaysia and the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia, and Indonesia and Malaysia. Although the treaty was concluded in 1976, the High Council has never been set up. No attempt has been made to invoke its dispute settlement machinery.

ASEAN governments have reason to congratulate themselves on years of cooperation. The habit of consultation among ministers and officials has become part of an institutional culture that helps to avoid and control conflict.

From an article in an international newspaper, 1992.

Source D

The Foreign Ministers welcomed warmly the admission of Laos and Myanmar into ASEAN. They expressed satisfaction that the admission of Laos and Myanmar, on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, had advanced the vision of the Founding Fathers to build a united community of the Southeast Asian Nations. The Foreign Ministers recalled the decision taken by ASEAN Heads of State/Government at the 5th Summit in Bangkok in December 1995 to admit Cambodia into ASEAN and underlined their conviction that the admission of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar would serve the long term interest of regional peace, stability and prosperity. They agreed that a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia is being accomplished. The Foreign Ministers affirmed their commitment to heighten collaboration with Laos and Myanmar to facilitate the integration of both these countries into the mainstream of ASEAN activities.

From the Joint Communique of the 30th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, July 1997.

Source E

As the Cambodian Crisis dragged on unresolved, the Indonesians and Malaysians became impatient with what they saw as Thailand's rigid position and began to pursue their own initiatives. In the typical ASEAN Way, ASEAN accepted Indonesia's two-track policy towards Vietnam – one strictly bilateral and the other consistent with ASEAN policy. Therefore, though the long simmering differences between Indonesia and Thailand became more obvious from 1986, the differences within ASEAN should not be exaggerated. What was important was that ASEAN's official stand remained unchanged. It was difficult for all six different countries to totally agree on one approach. However, the differences between them had not prevented ASEAN from acting as a united body.

From an academic text published in 2013.

Now answer the following question.

How far do sources A-E support the view that ASEAN has been effective in promoting regional cooperation in Southeast Asia?

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

You must support each answer with examples drawn from **at least three** countries.

- 2 'Repression was more effective than reform.' To what extent do you agree with this view of colonial responses to pre-World War Two Southeast Asian nationalism?
- 3 How far were indigenous nationalists responsible for the end of colonial rule in Southeast Asia?
- 4 How important was the role of the military in the rise of maximum governments in independent Southeast Asia?
- 5 'Governments did more harm than good.' How far do you agree with this view of economic development in independent Southeast Asia?
- 6 Assess the view that independent Southeast Asia has avoided the worst consequences of inter-state tensions.