



THREE

THE ELEMENTS OF STATE INSTABILITY

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Social Republic of Vietnam

Under Diem



Vietnam #1/4



- The conquest of Vietnam by France began in 1858 (2401 B.E.). It became part of French Indochina in 1887 (2430 B.E.).
- Vietnam declared independence after World War II, but France continued to rule until its 1954 (2497 B.E.) defeat by Communist forces under Ho Chi MINH.
- Under the Geneva Accords of 1954, Vietnam was divided into the Communist North and anti-Communist South.
- US economic and military aid to South Vietnam grew through the 1960s in an attempt to bolster the government.

Vietnam #2/4

- But us armed forces were withdrawn following a cease-fire agreement in 1973 (2516 B.E.).
- Two years later, North Vietnamese forces overran the South reuniting the country under Communist rule.
- Despite the return of peace, for over a decade the country experienced little economic growth because of conservative leadership policies, the persecution and mass exodus of individuals – many of them successful South Vietnamese merchants – and growing international isolation.



Vietnam #3/4

- However, since the enactment of Vietnam's "doi moi" (renovation) policy in 1986, Vietnamese authorities have committed to increased economic liberalization and enacted structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven industries.



- The Communist leaders, however, maintain control on political expression and have resisted outside calls to improve human rights.

Vietnam #4/4



- The country continues to experience small-scale protests from various groups – the vast majority connected to land-use issues, calls for increased political space, and the lack of equitable mechanisms for resolving disputes.
- Various ethnic minorities, such as the Montagnards [People from the mountain(s)] of the Central Highlands and Khmer Krom in the southern delta region, have also held protests.

Spratly Islands #1/2



- The Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 small islands or reefs. They are surrounded by rich fishing grounds and potentially by gas and oil deposits.
- They are claimed in their entirety by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, while portions are claimed by Malaysia and Philippines.



Spratly Islands #2/2

- About 45 islands are occupied by relatively small numbers of military forces from China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.
- Since 1985 Brunei has claimed a continental shelf that overlaps a southern reef but has not made any formal claim to the reef.
- Brunei claims an exclusive economic zone over this area.

MILITARY STRENGTH			
	CHINA	VIETNAM	PHILIPPINES
TANKS	9,200	2,000	126
SUBMARINES	51	0	0
DESTROYERS	55	7	1
PATROL COASTAL AIRCRAFT	870	55	44
COMBAT AIRCRAFT	5,845	190	43
ARMED FORCES	2,930,000	572,000	106,000

Republic of Indonesia

Post-Suharto



National Emblem

Indonesia #1/4



- The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; Japan occupied the islands from 1942 to 1945. (2485-2488 B.E.)
- Indonesia declared its independence after Japan's surrender, but it required four years of intermittent negotiations, recurring hostilities, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to transfer sovereignty in 1949.
- After decades of repressive rule, free and fair legislative elections took place in 1999.

Indonesia #2/4

- Indonesia is now the world's third most populous democracy, the world's largest archipelagic state, and home to the world's largest Muslim population.
- Current issues include: alleviating poverty, improving education, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing economic and financial reforms, stemming corruption,



Indonesia #3/4

- reforming the criminal justice system, holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations, addressing climate change, and controlling infectious diseases, particularly those of global and regional importance.



- In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, which led to democratic elections in Aceh in December 2006.
- Indonesia continues to face low intensity armed resistance by the separatist Free Papua Movement.

Indonesia #4/4

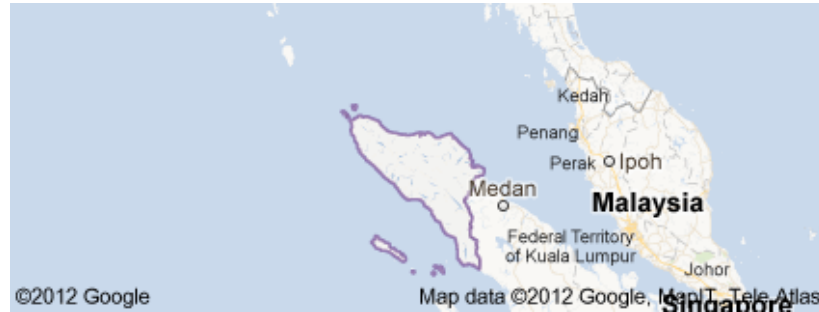


- Indonesia, where political instability, separatist and ethnic tensions, and protracted violence are hampering economic recovery and fueling Islamic extremism.

Worldwide (North Korea) Threat – Converging Dangers in a Post 9/11 World [Mar.19, 2002], www.cia.gov

Aceh

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province



- Aceh of Indonesia, located at the northern end of Sumatra.
- It is close to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India and separated from them by the Andaman Sea.
- The province of Aceh has the highest proportion of Muslims in Indonesia, mainly living according to **Sharia** customs and laws. (*Sharia is the moral code and religious law of Islam*).

Aceh



Aceh



General Kohler, commandant
of Dutch troops,
Died after shot by Acehese
sniper during first aggression
to Aceh.

- Aceh is thought to have been the place where Islam was first established in Southeast Asia. In the early seventeenth century the Sultanate of Aceh was the most wealthy, powerful and cultivated state in the Malacca Straits region.
- Aceh has a history of political independence and fierce resistance to control by outsiders, including the former Dutch colonists and the Indonesian government.

Aceh



Teungku Daud
Beureu'eh, the leader
of Darul Islam Aceh



- Aceh has substantial natural resources, including oil and natural gas – some estimates put Aceh gas reserves as being the largest in the world.
- Relative to most of Indonesia, it is a religiously conservative area.
- Aceh was the closest point of land to the epicenter of the massive 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, which triggers a tsunami that devastated much of the western coast of the province, including part of the capital of Banda Aceh.

Aceh



Free Aceh Movement Flag

- Approximately 170,000 Indonesians were killed or went missing in the disaster, and approximately 500,000 were left homeless.
- This event helped trigger the peace agreement between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM),
 - mediated by former Finnish president Martti Ahtisaari, with the signing of a MoU (*Memorandum of Understanding*) on August 15, 2005.
 - With the assistance of the European Union through the Aceh monitoring mission as of December 2005, the peace has held.

Kingdom of Thailand

Post-Thaksin, Crisis of legitimacy



Thailand #1/7



- A unified Thai kingdom was established in the mid-14th century (20xx B.E.-King Ramkhamhaeng – King U-thong). Known as Siam until 1939 (2482 B.E.), Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been taken over by a European power.
- A bloodless revolution in 1932 (2475 B.E.) led to a constitutional monarchy. In alliance with Japan during World War II, Thailand became a US treaty ally in 1954 (2497 B.E.) after sending troops to Korea and fighting alongside the US in Vietnam.



Thailand #2/7

- A military coup in September 2006 (2549 B.E.) ousted then Prime Minister THAKSIN Shinnawat.
- December 2007 (2550 B.E.) elections saw the pro-THAKSIN People's Power Party (PPP) emerge at the head of a coalition government that took office in February 2008.
- The anti-THAKSIN People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD-พันธมิตรเพื่อประชาธิปไตย-พมธ., aka yellow-shirts) in May 2008 began street demonstrations against the new government,



Thailand #3/7



- eventually occupying the prime minister's office in August and Bangkok's two international airports in November.
- After an early December 2008 (2551 B.E.) court ruling that dissolved the ruling PPP and two other coalition parties for election violations,
- the Democrat Party formed a new coalition government and ABHISIT Vejajiva became prime minister.

Thailand #4/7



- In October 2008 (2551 B.E.) THAKSIN fled abroad in advance of an abuse of power conviction and has agitated his followers from abroad since then.
- THAKSIN supporters under the banner of the United Front for Democracy Against Dictators (UDD-แนวร่วมประชาธิปไตยต่อต้านเผด็จการ-นปช., aka red-shirts) rioted in April 2009, shutting down an ASEAN meeting in Pattaya.



Thailand #5/7



- Following a February 2010 court verdict confiscating half of THAKSIN's frozen assets, the UDD staged large protests between March and May 2010, and occupied several blocks of downtown Bangkok.
- Clashes between security forces and protesters, elements of which were armed, resulted in at least 92 deaths and an estimated \$1.5 billion in arson-related property losses.

Thailand #6/7



- These protests exposed major cleavages in the Thai body politic that hampered the government and led to a general election in July 2011.
- THAKSIN's youngest sister, YINGLUK, led the Puea Thai party to an electoral win and assumed control of the government in August.
- YINGLUK's leadership was almost immediately challenged by historic flooding in late 2011 that had large swatches of the country underwater and threatened to inundate Bangkok itself.



Thailand #7/7



- At the beginning of 2012 the Puea Thai-led government began fulfilling one of its main election promises, the pursuit of constitutional reform, which could lead to the nation's 19th Constitution since 1932.
- Since January 2004, thousands have been killed and wounded as separatists in Thailand's southern ethnic Malay-Muslim provinces continued the campaign of violence associated with their cause.

Republic of North Korea

Famine



Worldwide (North Korea) Threat – Converging Dangers in a Post 9/11 World [Feb.06, 2002], www.cia.gov

- North Korea continues to export complete ballistic missiles and production capabilities along with related raw materials, components, and expertise.
- Profits from these sales help P'yongyang to support its missile-and probably other Weapons Mass Destruction (WMD)-development programs, and in turn generate new products to offer to its customers-primarily Iran, Libya, Syria, and Egypt.
- North Korea continues to comply with the terms of the Agreed Framework that are directly related to the freeze on its reactor program,



Kim Jong-il

16 February 1941; official biography
claims 1942 – 17 December 2011

Worldwide (North Korea) Threat – Converging Dangers in a Post 9/11 World [Feb.06, 2002], www.cia.gov

- But P'yongyang has warned that it is prepared to walk away from the agreement if it concluded that the United States was not living up to its end of the deal.



Kim Jong-un



People Republic of China

Deng reforms



Deng Xioping

Worldwide (China) Threat – Converging Dangers in a Post 9/11 World [Feb.06, 2002], www.cia.gov



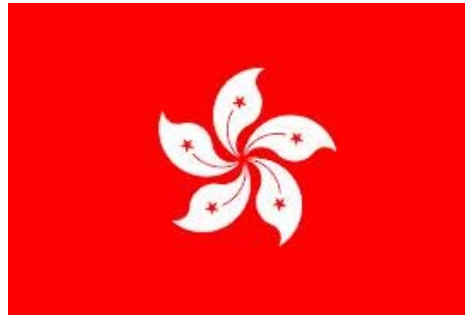
- Chinese firms remain key suppliers of missile-related technologies to Pakistan, Iran, and several other countries.
- This is in spite of Beijing's November 2000 missile pledge not to assist in any way countries seeking to develop nuclear-capable ballistic missiles.
- Most of China's efforts involve solid-propellant ballistic missile development for countries that are largely dependent on Chinese expertise and materials, but it has also sold cruise missiles to countries of concern such as Iran.

**Director of Central Intelligence Speech. [Last Update:
Jun.20, 2008], www.cia.gov**



- Turning now to China, the leadership there has a clear goal: the transformation of their country into East Asia's major power and a leading world economy on a par with the United States by the middle of the 21st Century.
- It is too soon to say what this portends, Mr. Chairman – whether China in the future will be an aggressive or a benign power. What is clear, though, is that China will be an increasingly influential player – one that will have the capacity to, at a minimum, after our security calculus in the Far East.

Director of Central Intelligence Speech. [Last Update: Jun.20, 2008], www.cia.gov



- Hong Kong's 1997 reversion to Chinese rule was peaceful but involved important changes to the political system.
- The Chinese Government disbanded the existing legislative council and installed a hand-picked provisional legislature.
- A key question now is whether new legislative elections scheduled for May will be free and fair.
- Cross-strait relations with Taiwan are still tense. China has not renounced the use of force and is placing its best new military equipment opposite Taiwan.

Director of Central Intelligence Speech. [Last Update: Jun.20, 2008], www.cia.gov



อุยกูร์-Xinjiang Uyghur

- Chinese military modernization remains a key leadership goal. China is increasing the size and survivability of its retaliatory nuclear missile force and is taking important steps toward building a modern navy capable of fighting beyond China's coastal waters.
- The post leadership shows no signs of abandoning Communist political ideology, although it has committed itself to market-oriented economic reforms. These are eroding State control over major sectors of the economy as well as over the daily life of many Chinese citizens.

Sources

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