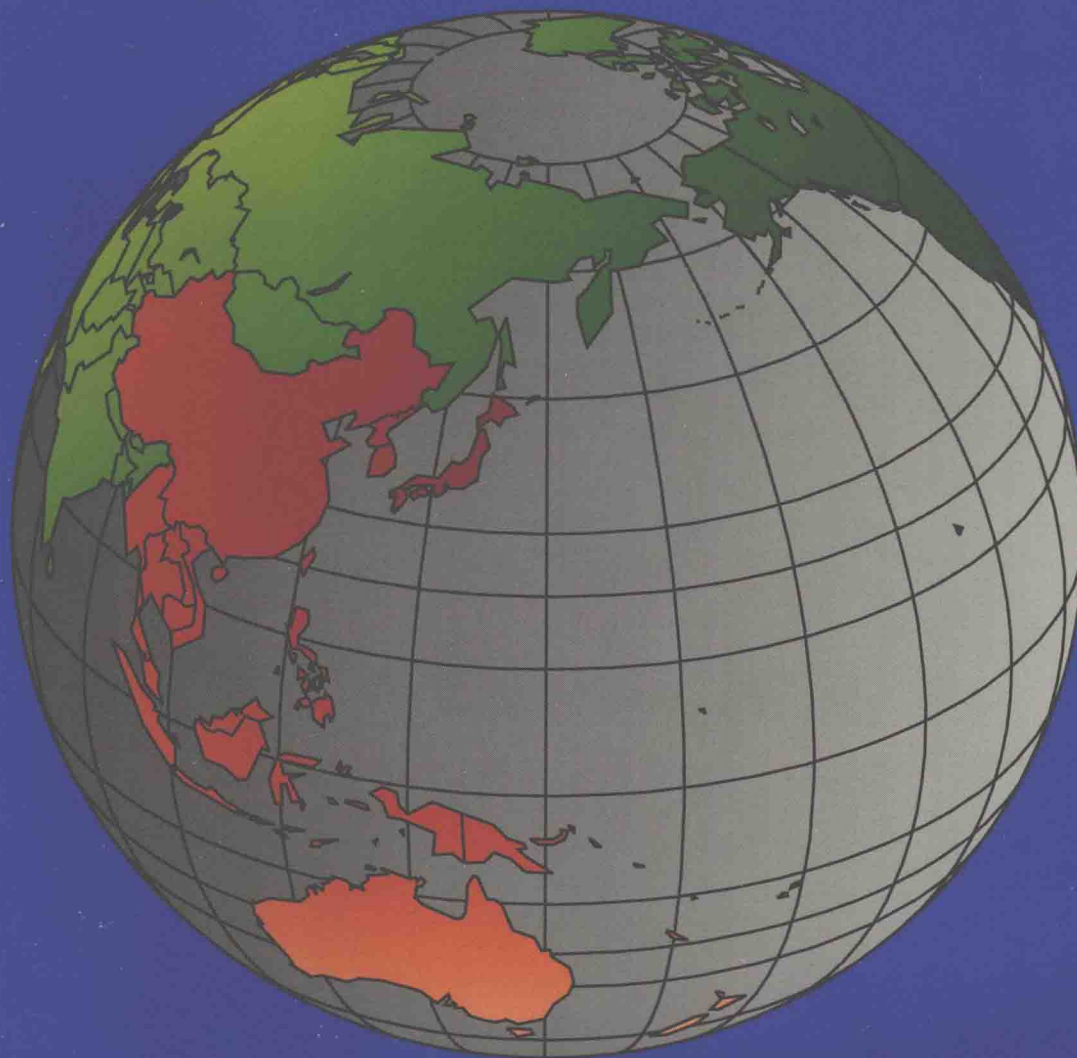


GLOBAL STUDIES

JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC RIM

THIRD EDITION



An ANNUAL EDITIONS® Publication

GLOBAL  STUDIES

JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC RIM

THIRD EDITION

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**Dushkin Publishing Group/Brown & Benchmark Publishers
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Japan and the Pacific Rim

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Introduction

THE GLOBAL AGE

As we approach the end of the twentieth century, it is clear that our future will be considerably more international in nature than was ever believed possible in eras past. Each day, print and broadcast journalists make us aware that our world is becoming increasingly smaller and substantially more interdependent.

The energy crisis, world food shortages, nuclear weaponry, and regional conflicts that threaten to involve us all make it clear that the distinctions between domestic and foreign problems are all too often artificial, that many seemingly domestic problems no longer stop at national boundaries. As Rene Dubos, the 1969 Pulitzer Prize recipient, stated: "[I]t becomes obvious that each [of us] has two countries, [our] own and planet Earth." As global interdependence has become a reality, it has become vital for the citizens of this world to develop literacy in global matters.

THE GLOBAL STUDIES SERIES

It is the aim of the Global Studies series to help readers acquire a basic knowledge and understanding of the regions and countries in the world. Each volume provides a foundation of information—geographic, cultural, economic, political, historical, artistic, and religious—that will allow readers to better understand the current and future problems within these countries and regions and to comprehend how events there might affect their own well-being. In short, these volumes attempt to provide the background information necessary to respond to the realities of our global age.

Author/Editor

Each of the volumes in the Global Studies series is crafted under the careful direction of an author/editor—an expert in the area under study. The author/editors teach and conduct research and have traveled extensively through the regions about which they are writing.

In this *Japan and the Pacific Rim* edition, the author/editor has written regional essays on the Pacific Rim and the Pacific Islands, and country reports for each of the countries covered, including a special report on Japan. In addition, he has been instrumental in the selection of the world press articles that appear in this volume.

Contents and Features

The Global Studies volumes are organized to provide concise information and current world press articles on the regions and countries within those areas under study.

Regional Essays

For *Global Studies: Japan and the Pacific Rim, Third Edition*, the author/editor has written narrative essays focusing on the religious, cultural, sociopolitical, and economic differ-



(United Nations/Yutaka Nagata)

The global age is making all countries and all peoples more interdependent.

ences and similarities of the countries and peoples in the region. The purpose of the regional essays is to provide readers with an effective sense of the diversity of the area as well as an understanding of its common cultural and historical backgrounds. Accompanying the essays are maps showing the boundaries of the countries within the region.

Country Reports

Concise reports are written for each of the countries within the region under study. These reports are the heart of each Global Studies volume. *Global Studies: Japan and the Pacific Rim, Third Edition*, contains 20 country reports, including the lengthy report on Japan.

The country reports are composed of five standard elements. Each report contains a small, semidetailed map visually positioning the country among its neighboring states; a detailed summary of statistical information; a current essay providing important historical, geographical, political, cultural, and economic information; a historical timeline, offering a convenient visual survey of a few key historical events; and four graphic indicators, with summary statements about

the country in terms of development, freedom, health/welfare, and achievements.

A Note on the Statistical Summaries

The statistical information provided for each country has been drawn from a wide range of sources. (The 10 most frequently referenced are listed on page 240.) Every effort has been made to provide the most current and accurate information available. However, occasionally the information cited by these sources differs to some extent; and, all too often, the most current information available for some countries is dated. Aside from these difficulties, the statistical summary of each country is generally quite complete and up to date. Care should be taken, however, in using these statistics (or, for that matter, any published statistics) in making hard comparisons among countries. We have also provided comparable statistics for Canada and the United States, which follow on the next two pages.

World Press Articles

Within each Global Studies volume is reprinted a number of articles carefully selected by our editorial staff and the author/editor from a broad range of international periodicals and newspapers. The articles have been chosen for currency, interest, and their differing perspectives on the subject countries. There are 32 articles in *Global Studies: Japan and the Pacific Rim, Third Edition*.

The articles section is preceded by an annotated table of contents as well as a topic guide. The annotated table of contents offers a brief summary of each article, while the topic guide indicates the main theme(s) of each article. Thus, readers desiring to focus on articles dealing with a particular theme, say, environment, may refer to the topic guide to find those articles.

Glossary, Bibliography, Index

At the back of each Global Studies volume, readers will find a glossary of terms and abbreviations, which provides a quick reference to the specialized vocabulary of the area under study and to the standard abbreviations (NIC, ASEAN, etc.) used throughout the volume.

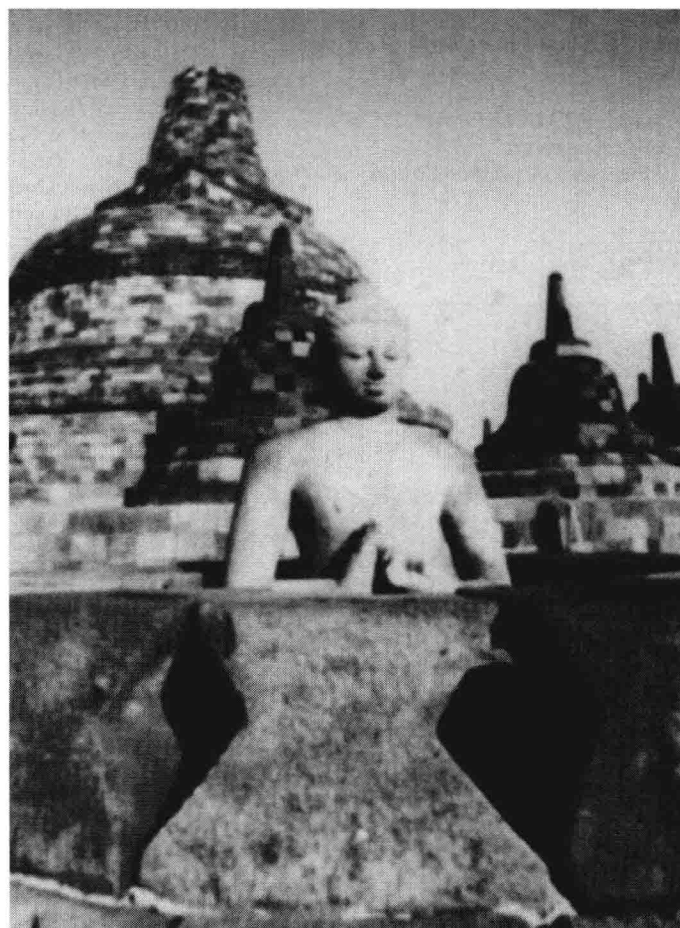
Following the glossary is a bibliography, which lists general works, national histories, and current events publications and periodicals that provide regular coverage on Japan and the Pacific Rim.

The index at the end of the volume is an accurate reference to the contents of the volume. Readers seeking specific information and citations should consult this standard index.

Currency and Usefulness

This third edition of *Global Studies: Japan and the Pacific Rim*, like other Global Studies volumes, is intended to provide the most current and useful information available necessary to understand the events that are shaping the cultures of the region today.

We plan to revise this volume on a regular basis. The statistics will be updated, essays rewritten, country reports revised, and articles replaced as new information becomes available. In order to accomplish this task, we will turn to our author/editor, our advisory boards, and—hopefully—to you, the users of this volume. Your comments are more than welcome. If you have an idea that you think will make the volume more useful, an article or bit of information that will make it more current, or a general comment on its organization, content, or features that you would like to share with us, please send it in for serious consideration for the next edition.



(German Information Center/Owen Franken)

Understanding the issues and lifestyles of other countries will help make us literate in global matters.

Canada

GEOGRAPHY

Area in Square Kilometers (Miles): 9,976,140 (3,850,790) (slightly larger than the United States)

Capital (Population): Ottawa (920,000)

Climate: from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

PEOPLE

Population

Total: 28,114,000

Annual Growth Rate: 1.18%

Rural/Urban Population Ratio: 23/77

Ethnic Makeup: 40% British Isles origin; 27% French origin; 20% other European; 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo; 11.5% mixed

Major Languages: both English and French are official

Health

Life Expectancy at Birth: 75 years (male); 82 years (female)

Infant Mortality Rate (Ratio): 7/1,000

Average Caloric Intake: 127% of FAO minimum

Physicians Available (Ratio): 1/449

Religions

46% Roman Catholic; 16% United Church; 10% Anglican; 28% others

Education

Adult Literacy Rate: 97%

COMMUNICATION

Telephones: 18,000,000

Newspapers: 96 in English; 11 in French

TRANSPORTATION

Highways—Kilometers (Miles): 884,272 (549,133)

Railroads—Kilometers (Miles): 146,444 (90,942)

Usable Airfields: 1,142

GOVERNMENT

Type: confederation with parliamentary democracy

Independence Date: July 1, 1867

Head of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Prime Minister Jean Chrétien

Political Parties: Progressive Conservative Party; Liberal Party; New Democratic Party; Reform Party; Bloc Québécois

Suffrage: universal at 18

MILITARY

Number of Armed Forces: 88,000

Military Expenditures (% of Central Government Expenditures): 8.7%

Current Hostilities: none

ECONOMY

Currency (\$U.S. Equivalent): 1.39

Canadian dollars = \$1

Per Capita Income/GDP:

\$22,200/\$617.7 billion

Inflation Rate: 1.9%

Total Foreign Debt: \$435 billion

Natural Resources: petroleum; natural gas; fish; minerals; cement; forestry products; fur

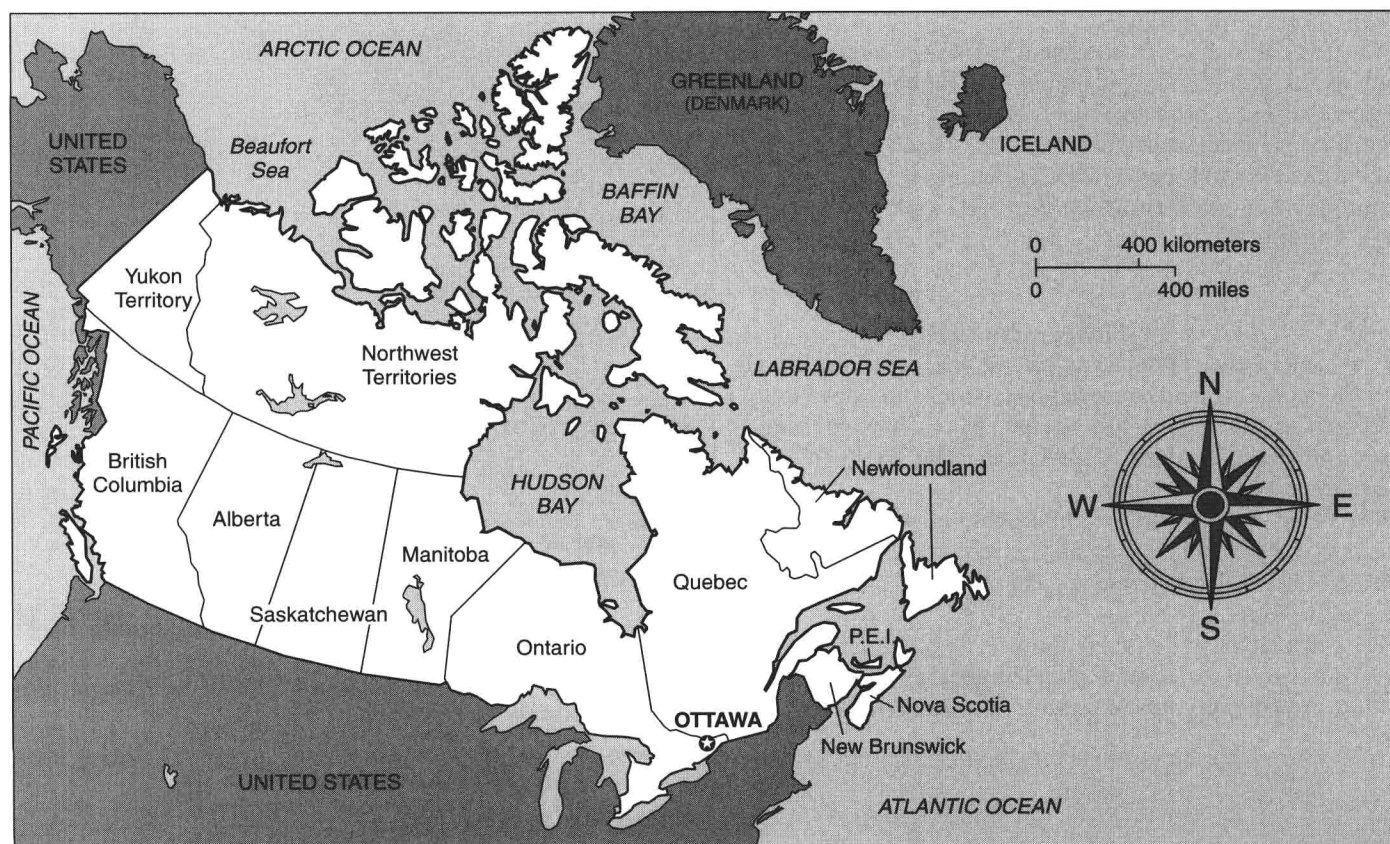
Agriculture: grains; livestock; dairy products; potatoes; hogs; poultry and eggs; tobacco

Industry: oil production and refining; natural-gas development; fish products; wood and paper products; chemicals; transportation equipment

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports: \$134 billion

Imports: \$125 billion



The United States

GEOGRAPHY

Area in Square Kilometers (Miles):
9,578,626 (3,618,770)
Capital (Population): Washington,
D.C. (606,900)
Climate: temperate

PEOPLE

Population

Total: 260,713,600
Annual Growth Rate: .99%
Rural/Urban Population Ratio: 26/74
Ethnic Makeup: 80% white; 12% black; 6% Hispanic; 2% Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
Major Languages: predominantly English; a sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Health

Life Expectancy at Birth: 73 years (male); 79 years (female)
Infant Mortality Rate (Ratio): 8.3/1,000
Average Caloric Intake: 138% of FAO minimum
Physicians Available (Ratio): 1/406

Religions

55% Protestant; 36% Roman Catholic; 4% Jewish; 5% Muslim and others

Education

Adult Literacy Rate: 97.9% (official) (estimates vary widely)

COMMUNICATION

Telephones: 182,558,000
Newspapers: 1,679 dailies; approximately 63,000,000 circulation

TRANSPORTATION

Highways—Kilometers (Miles): 7,599,250 (4,719,134)
Railroads—Kilometers (Miles): 270,312 (167,974)
Usable Airfields: 12,417

GOVERNMENT

Type: federal republic
Independence Date: July 4, 1776
Head of State: President William ("Bill") Jefferson Clinton
Political Parties: Democratic Party;

Republican Party; others of minor political significance
Suffrage: universal at 18

MILITARY

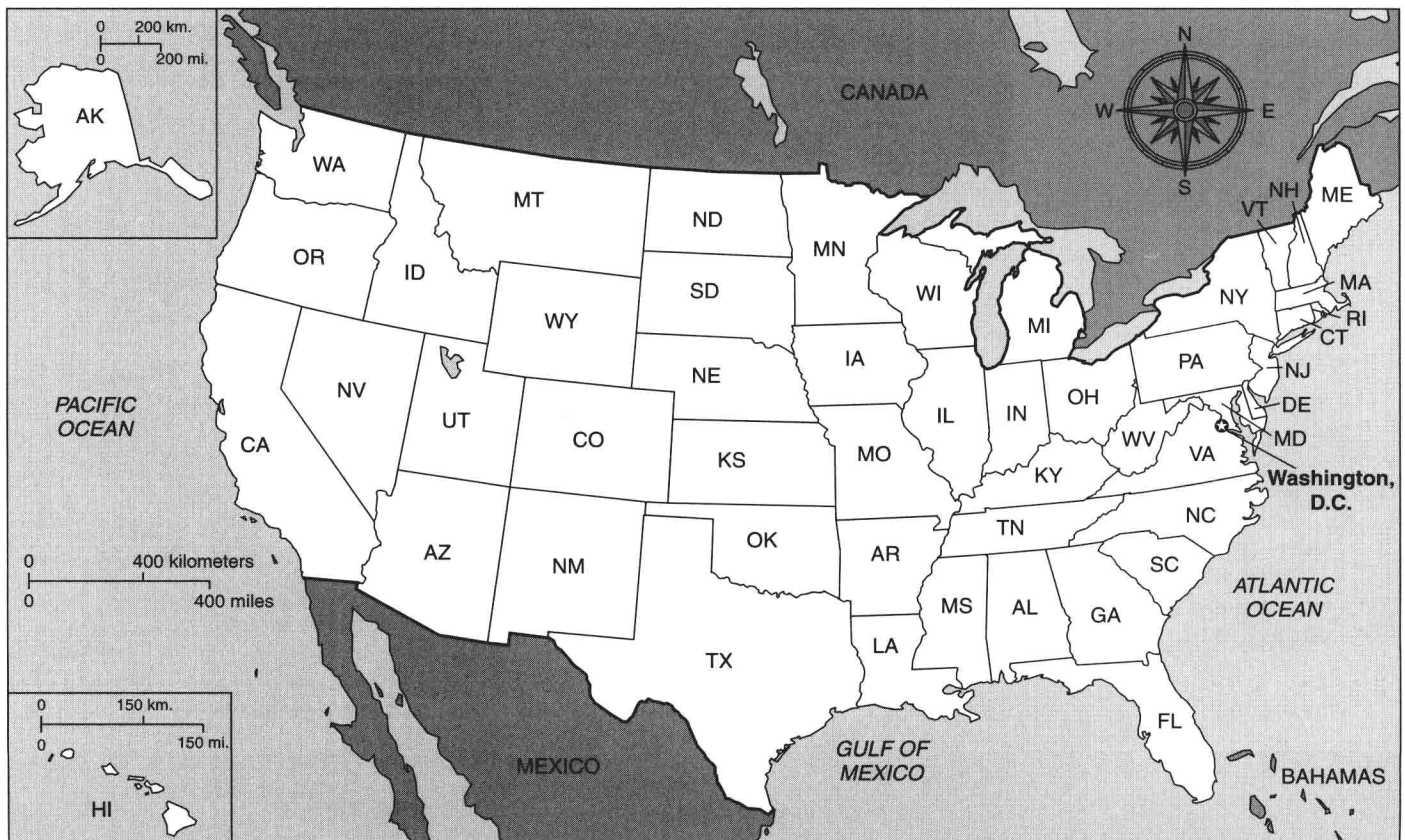
Number of Armed Forces: 1,807,177
Military Expenditures (% of Central Government Expenditures): 22.6%
Current Hostilities: none

ECONOMY

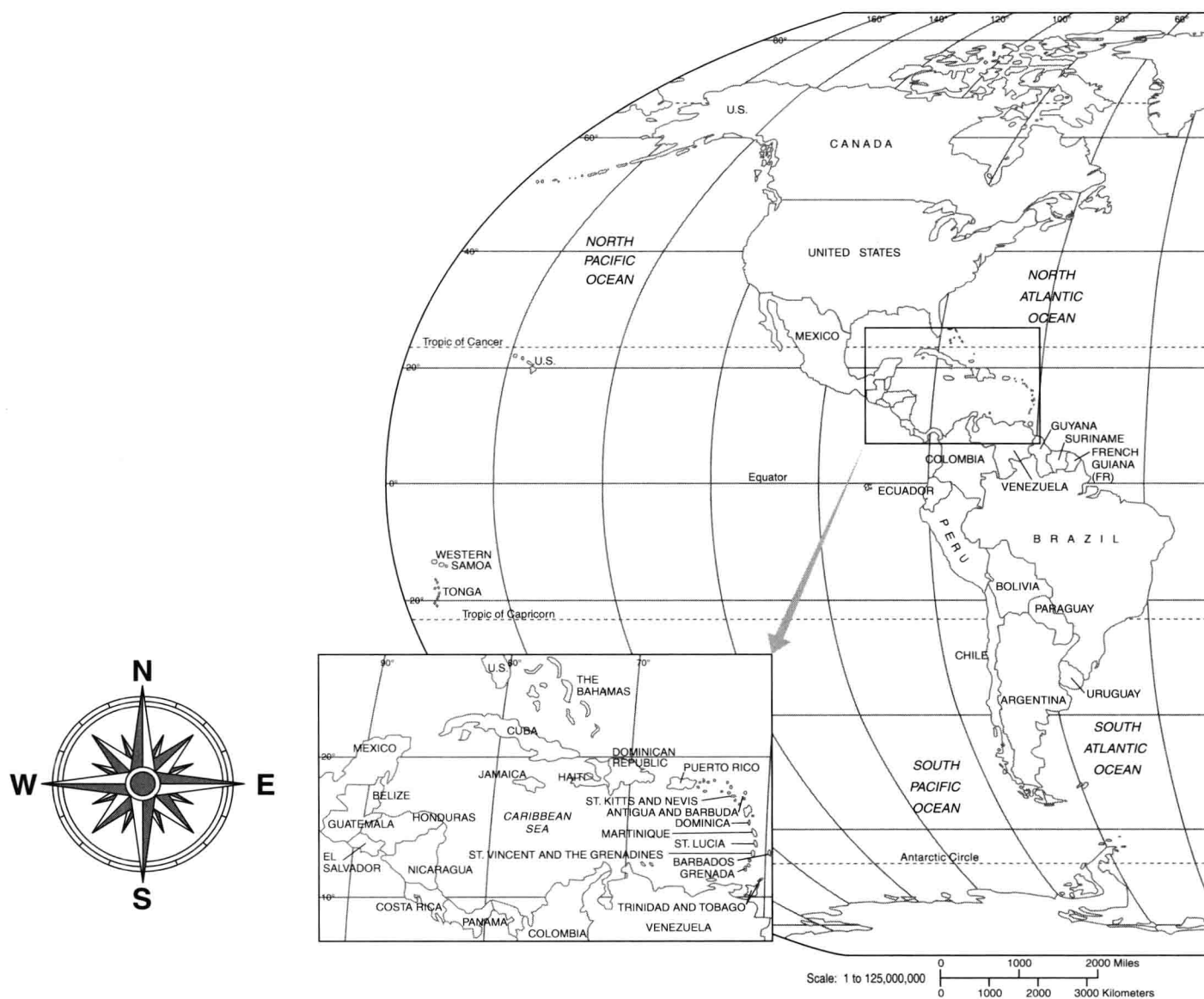
Per Capita Income/GDP: \$24,700/\$6.38 trillion
Inflation Rate: 3%
Natural Resources: metallic and nonmetallic minerals; petroleum; arable land
Agriculture: food grains; feed crops; oil-bearing crops; livestock; dairy products
Industry: diversified in both capital- and consumer-goods industries

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports: \$449 billion
Imports: \$582 billion

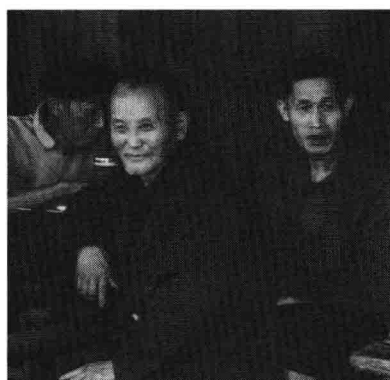


This map is provided to give you a graphic picture of where the countries of the world are located, the relationships they have with their region and neighbors, and their positions relative to the superpowers and power blocs. We have focused on certain areas to illustrate these crowded regions more clearly.



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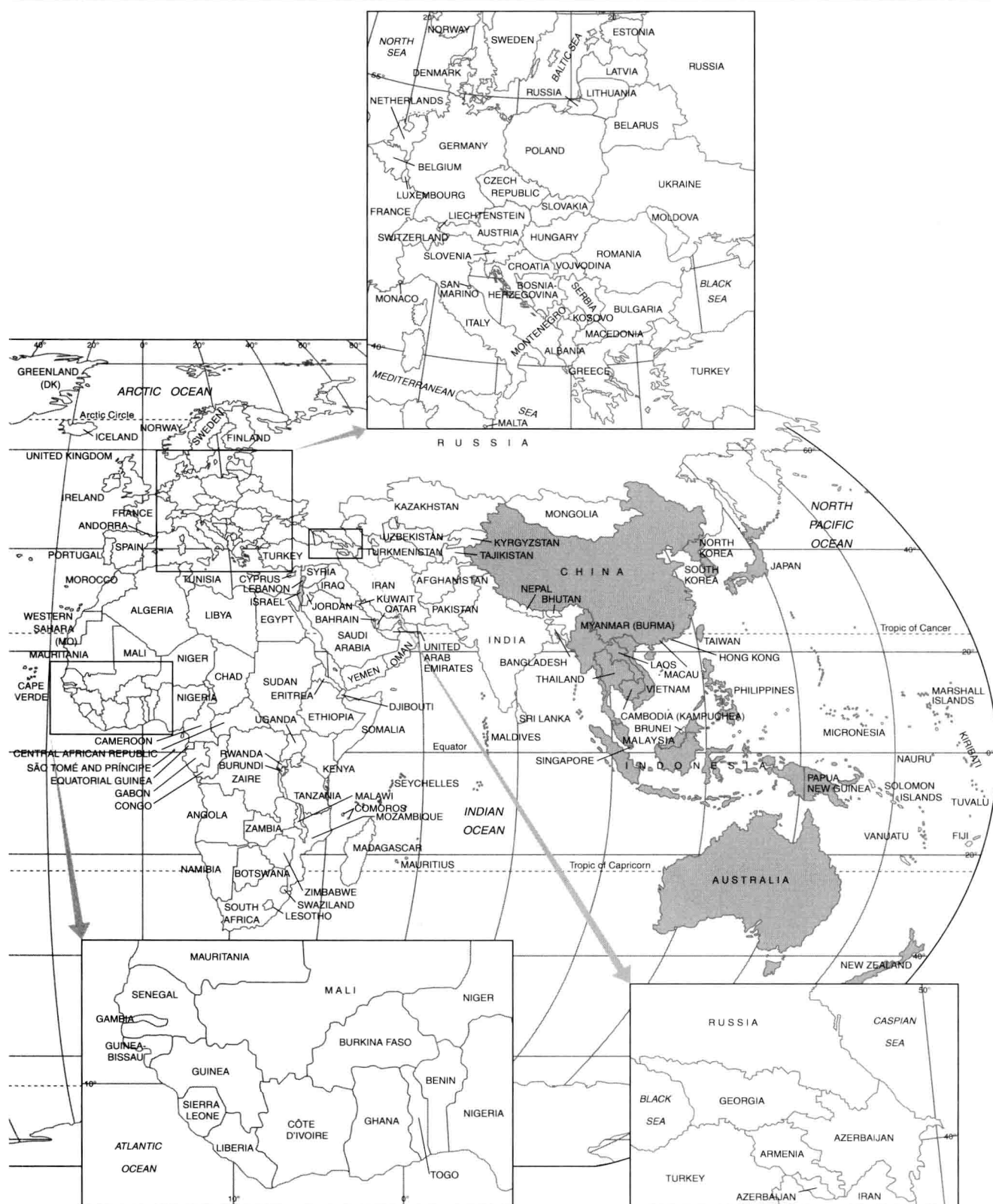
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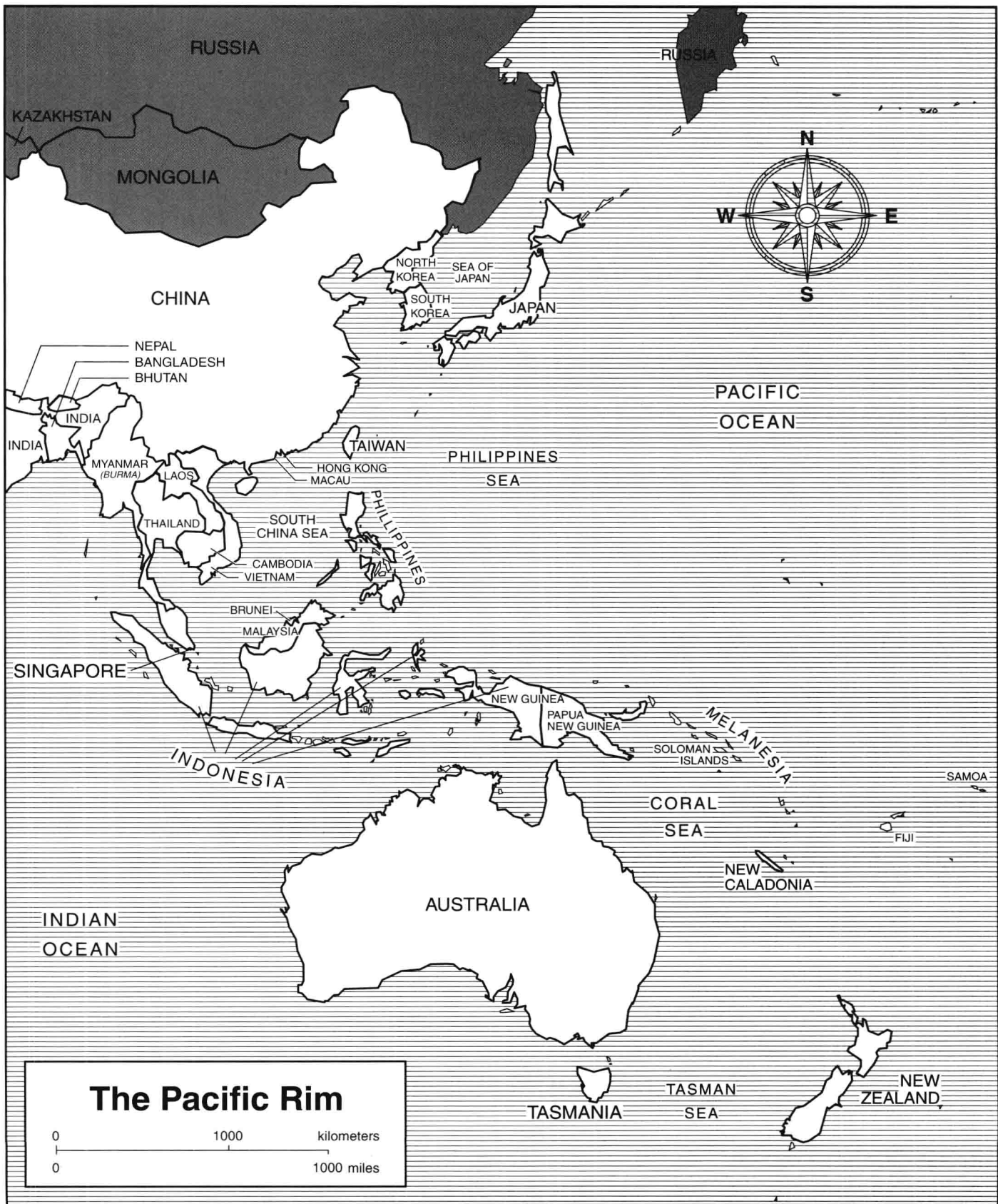
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Pacific Rim Map



The Pacific Rim: Diversity and Interconnection

WHAT IS THE PACIFIC RIM?

The term *Pacific Rim*, as used in this book, refers to 20 countries or administrative units along the Asian side of the Pacific Ocean, plus the numerous islands of the Pacific. Together, they are home to 30 percent of the world's population and produce 20 percent of the world's gross national product (GNP). It is not a simple matter to decide which countries to include in a definition of the Pacific Rim. For instance, if we were thinking geographically, we might include Mexico, Chile, Canada, the United States, Russia, and numerous other countries that border the Pacific Ocean, while eliminating Myanmar (Burma) and Laos, since they are not technically on the rim of the Pacific. But our definition, and hence our selected inclusions, stem from fairly recent developments in economic and geopolitical power that have affected the countries of Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific in such a way that these formerly disparate regions are now being referred to by international corporate and political leaders as a single bloc.

Most people living in the region that we have thus defined do not think of themselves as "Pacific Rimmers." In addition, many social scientists, particularly cultural anthropologists and comparative sociologists, would prefer not to apply a single term to such a culturally, politically, and sociologically

diverse region. It is true that many, but certainly not all, of the countries in question have shared similar cultural influences, such as Buddhism and rice cultivation. But commonalities have not prevented the region from fracturing into dozens of societies, often very antagonistic toward one another.

Today, however, something is arising from the region itself that could have the effect of uniting the area in an entirely new way. If current trends continue, the entire Pacific Rim will one day share a common economic system (free market/state capitalism) and some common lifestyle values (materialism and mass consumption). There will also be a common awareness of the value of peaceful interdependence of the various nations to guarantee a steady improvement in the standard of living for all and the capacity of the region to, for the first time in history, supply the basic survival needs of its inhabitants.

What are the powerful forces that are fueling these trends? There are many, including nationalism and global communications. But the one that for the past 2 decades has stood out as a defining force in the region is the yen—the Japanese currency—and its accompanying Japanese business strategy. For more than 20 years, Japanese money has been flowing throughout the Pacific Rim in the form of aid and investment, while Japan's high-tech, export-oriented approach to making money has been facilitating development and helping other regional countries to create their own engines of economic



(UN photo by J. M. Micaud)

In areas of the Pacific Rim such as Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, conditions are so grim that thousands of people have elected to leave their homelands and become homeless refugees, trusting that they will find a better place to live. The people pictured above are living at the Hawkins refugee camp in Singapore. In some refugee camps, the living conditions are barely survivable.

WARFARE IN SELECTED PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES

	<i>Civil Only</i>	<i>Civil/ International</i>	<i>International Only</i>	<i>Religious/ Ethnic</i>	<i>UN Involved</i>	<i>Superpower Involved</i>	<i>Estimated Total Deaths</i>
Myanmar (Burma)	•						6,000 since 1985
Cambodia		•			•	•	2.2 million since 1970
China–Tibet	•						1.2 million since 1956
Indonesia– East Timor		•		•		•	100,000 since 1975
Philippines	•			•		•	35,000 since 1972
Vietnam		•				•	4.5 million (1945–1975)

Adapted from *The Nation* (January 9, 1989), p. 47.

growth in a way that none of them had experienced before. The tenacious Japanese recession of the 1990s has temporarily reduced the intensity of Japanese regional investment, allowing other high-growth countries, such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, to play a relatively larger role in the area. Japan's multibillion-dollar investments, however, will have effects that will be measured in decades, maybe even in centuries. Moreover, the other high-growth countries owe much of their success to the Japanese model, which they have successfully copied.

In the 1960s, when the Japanese economy had completely recovered from the devastation of World War II, the Japanese looked to North America and Europe for markets for their increasingly high-quality products. Japanese business continues to seek out markets and resources globally; but in the 1980s, in response to the movement toward a truly common European economic community as well as in response to free trade agreements among North American countries, Japan began to invest more heavily in countries nearer its own borders. The Japanese hoped to guarantee themselves market and resource access should they find their products frozen out of the emerging European and North American economic blocs. The unintended, but not unwelcome, consequences of this policy were the revitalization of many Asia–Pacific economies and the solidification of lines of communication between governments and private citizens within the region. Recognizing this interconnection has prompted many people to refer to the countries we treat in this book as a single unit, the Pacific Rim.

TROUBLES IN THE RIM

The current preponderance of media images of billionaire Japanese businesspeople and chauffeur-driven Hong Kong Chinese has overshadowed the hard realities of life for most people in the Rim. For the most part, Pacific Rim countries have not met the needs of their peoples. Whether it is the desire of affluent Japanese for larger homes and two-car garages, or of rice farmers in Myanmar for the right to sell their grain for personal profit, or of Chinese students to speak their minds without repression—in these and many other ways, the Pacific Rim has failed its peoples. In Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, for example, life is so difficult that thousands of families have risked their lives to leave their homelands. Some have swum across the wide Mekong River on moonless nights to avoid detection by guards, while others have sailed into the South China Sea on creaky and overcrowded boats (hence the name commonly given such refugees: “boat people”), hoping that people of goodwill, rather than marauding pirates, will find them and transport them to a land of safety. Some 20,000 Cambodians currently await repatriation in makeshift refugee camps in Thailand; thousands of ethnic villagers, driven from their homes by the Myanmar Army, await return; and thousands of Vietnamese languish in refugee camps in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Japan. A United Nations (UN) repatriation program has sent 42,000 Vietnamese people home, but some 78,000 more are fearful of returning. Almost 14,000 Indochinese refugees reached Japan by boat



(UN photo by Shaw McCutcheon)

The numbers of elderly people in China will triple by the year 2025. Even with the strict enforcement of limiting each family to only one child, China will be faced with the increasing need of caring for retirement-age citizens. This group of elderly men in a village near Chengdu represents just the tip of an enormous problem for the future.

between 1975 and 1994, along with 3,500 Chinese nationals who posed as refugees in hopes of being allowed to live outside China. These examples, and many more not mentioned here, stand as tragic evidence of the social and political instability of many Pacific Rim nations and of the intense ethnic rivalries that divide the people of the Rim.

Warfare

Of all the Rim's troubles, warfare has been the most devastating. Not only have there been wars in which foreign powers like the United States and the former Soviet Union have been involved, but there have been numerous battles between tribes and races and religions. In Japan and China alone, an estimated 15.6 million died as a result of World War II. The chart on the previous page provides a sample of how many people have been killed in selected countries in more recent years.

The potential for serious conflict remains in most regions of the Pacific Rim. Despite intense diplomatic efforts, the

outlawed Khmer Rouge continues to wage guerrilla war against the elected government of Cambodia; Japan remains locked in a dispute with Russia over ownership of islands to the north of Hokkaido; Taiwan and China still lay claim to each other's territory, as do the two Koreas; and it was not long ago that Vietnam and China were engaged in battle over their mutual boundary. Of growing concern is the area of the South China Sea. When the likelihood of large oil deposits near the rocks and reefs of the Spratly Islands was announced in the 1970s, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei instantly laid claim to the area. By 1974 the Chinese Air Force and Navy were bombing a South Vietnamese settlement on the islands; by 1988 Chinese warships were attacking Vietnamese transport ships in the area. Both China and Vietnam have granted nearby oil-drilling concessions to different U.S. oil companies, so the situation remains tense, especially because China claims sovereignty over almost the entire South China Sea and has been flexing its muscle in the area by stopping, boarding, and sometimes

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS IN SELECTED PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACIES

Australia*
Fiji
New Zealand*
Papua New Guinea

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHIES

Brunei
Japan
Malaysia
Thailand

REPUBLICS

Indonesia
The Philippines
Singapore
South Korea
Taiwan

SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

China
Laos
Myanmar (Burma)
North Korea
Vietnam

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES/COLONIES

Hong Kong
French Polynesia
Macau
New Caledonia

**Australia and New Zealand have declared their intention of becoming republics by the year 2000.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES

Economists have divided the Rim into five zones, based on the level of development, as follows:

DEVELOPED NATIONS

Australia
Japan
New Zealand

NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES (NICs)

Hong Kong
Singapore
South Korea
Taiwan

RESOURCE-RICH DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Brunei
Indonesia
Malaysia
The Philippines
Thailand

COMMAND ECONOMIES*

Cambodia
China
Laos
Myanmar (Burma)
North Korea
Vietnam

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs)

Papua New Guinea
Pacific Islands

**China, Vietnam, and, to a lesser degree, North Korea are moving toward free market economies.*

confiscating other nations' ships in the area. In addition to these national disputes, ethnic tensions—most Asian nations are composed of hundreds of different ethnic groups with their own languages and religions—are sometimes severe. In Fiji it is the locals vs. the immigrant Indians; in South Asia it is the locals vs. the Chinese or the Muslims vs. the Christians; in China it is the Tibetans and most other ethnic groups vs. the Han Chinese.

With the end of the cold war, many Asian nations have found it necessary to seek new military and political alliances. Forced to withdraw from Vietnam and from its large naval base in the Philippines, the United States has been encouraging its ally Japan to assume a larger military role in the region. However, the thought of Japan rearming itself causes considerable fear among Pacific Rim nations, almost all of which suffered defeat at the hands of the Japanese military only 50 years ago. Nevertheless, Japan has acted to

increase its military preparedness, within the narrow confines of its constitutional prohibition against re-armament, and now has the second-largest military budget in the world (its actual expenses are huge because its economy is so large, but Japan spends only about 1 percent of its budget on defense).

In response, China has also increased its purchases of military equipment (some \$2 billion of air and naval purchases from 1992 to 1994), especially from cash-strapped Russia. As a result, whereas the arms industry is in decline elsewhere, it is big business in Asia. Four of the nine largest armies in the world are in the Pacific Rim, and so the tragedy of warfare, which has characterized the region for so many centuries, could continue unless governments manage conflict very carefully and come to understand the need for mutual cooperation.

In some cases mutual cooperation is already replacing animosity. Thailand and Vietnam are engaged in sincere ef-

forts to resolve fishing-rights disputes in the Gulf of Thailand and water-rights disputes on the Mekong River; North and South Korea have agreed to allow some cross-border visitation; and even Taiwan and China have amicably settled issues relating to fisheries, immigration, and hijackings. Yet greed and ethnic and national pride are far too often just below the surface, and when left unchecked, could catalyze a major confrontation.

Overpopulation

Another serious problem is overpopulation. There are well over 2 billion people living in the Pacific Rim. Of those, 1.1 billion are Chinese, and even though China's government has implemented the strictest family-planning policies in world history, the country's annual growth rate is such that more than 1 million inhabitants are added *every month*. This means that more new Chinese are born each year than make up the entire population of Australia. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports, however, that about 217 million people in East Asia use contraceptives today, as compared to only 18 million in 1965. Couples in some countries, including Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea, have been voluntarily limiting family size. Other states, such as China and Singapore, have promoted family planning through government incentives and punishments. The effort is paying off: The United Nations now estimates that the proportion of the global population living in Asia will remain relatively unchanged between now and the year 2025, and China's share will decline. In fact, in some countries, especially Japan, South Korea, and Thailand, single-child families and an aging population are creating problems in their own right (as is discussed later in this section).

Still, so many children have already been born that Pacific Rim governments simply cannot meet their needs. For these new Asians, schools must be built, health facilities provided, houses constructed, and jobs created. This is not an easy challenge for many Rim countries. Moreover, as the population density increases, the quality of life decreases. In crowded New York City, for example, the population is about 1,100 per square mile, and many people, thinking that is too high, have left the city for the suburbs. Yet in Tokyo the density is approximately 2,400 per square mile, and in Manila it is 51,000! Demographers predict that by the year 2000, many of the world's largest cities will be in the Pacific Rim: Shanghai, China, is projected to have 12 million people; Jakarta, Indonesia, will have well over 13 million; Manila, the Philippines, will be home to 11 million; and Bangkok, Thailand, will have nearly 11 million. Migration to the cities will continue despite miserable conditions for many (in some Asian cities, 50 percent of the population live in slum housing). One incredibly rapid-growth country is the Philippines; home to only about 7 million in 1898, when it was acquired by the United States, it is projected to have 130 million people in the year 2020.

Absolute numbers alone do not tell the whole story. In many Rim countries, 40 percent or more of the population are under age 15. Governments must provide schooling and medical care as well as plan for future jobs and housing for all these children. Moreover, as these young people age, they will require increased medical and social care. Some scholars have pointed out that between 1985 and 2025, the numbers of old people will double in Japan, triple in China, and quadruple in Korea. In Japan, where replacement-level fertility was achieved in the 1960s, government officials are already concerned about the ability of the nation to care for the growing number of retirement-age people while paying the higher wages that the increasingly scarce number of younger workers are demanding.

Political Instability

One consequence of the overwhelming problems of population growth, urbanization, and continual military conflict is disillusionment with government.

In many countries of the Pacific Rim, people are challenging the very right of their governments to rule or are demanding a complete change in the political philosophy that undergirds governments. For instance, at least three groups oppose the government of Cambodia because it was installed by the military of Vietnam. In some Rim countries, opposition groups armed with sophisticated weapons donated by foreign nations roam the countryside, capturing towns and military installations. The government of the Philippines has barely survived six coup attempts in less than a decade; elite military dissidents want to impose the old Marcos-style patronage government, while armed rural insurgents want to install a Communist government. Thousands of students have been injured or killed protesting the authoritarian governments of South Korea, China, and Myanmar. Thailand has been beset by numerous military coups, the former British colony of Fiji has recently endured two coups, and half a million residents of Hong Kong have taken to the streets to oppose Britain's decision to turn over the territory to China in 1997. Military takeovers, political assassinations, and repressive policies have been the norm in most of the countries in the region. Millions of people have spent their entire lives under governments they have never agreed with, and unrest is bound to continue because those now alive are showing less and less patience with imposed government.

Part of the reason is that the region is so fractured, between countries and, especially, within countries. In some states dozens of different languages are spoken, people practice very different religions, families trace their roots back to many different racial and ethnic origins, and wealth is distributed so unfairly that some people become well educated and well fed while others nearby remain illiterate and malnourished. Under these conditions it has been difficult for the peoples of the Rim to agree upon the kinds of government that will best serve them; all are afraid that their particular