

## ASC101 HANDOUTS

### I: Imperialism, Asia, and Canada until World War II

#### A. Basic Chronology, Part 1

1839-1842	<b>Opium War</b>
1853	<b>Black Ships</b> arrive in Japan
1860	Convention of Beijing: Russia annexes "Russian Far East"
1867	The US purchases Alaska from Russia
1868	<b>Meiji Restoration in Japan</b>
1894-95	<b>Sino-Japanese War</b>
1895	Japan annexes <b>Taiwan</b>
1898	<b>The Philippines</b> becomes a US colony
1898	The US annexes Hawaii
1902	<b>Anglo-Japanese alliance</b> is signed
1904-05	<b>Russo-Japanese War</b>
1910	Japan annexes <b>Korea</b>
1911	<b>The 1911 Revolution</b> in China; the Qing Dynasty falls; <b>the Republic of China</b> is established in 1912
1914-1918	World War I
1917	The Russian Revolution
1929	The Great Depression starts
1932	<b>Manchukuo</b> is established under Japanese military control
1937	Japanese aggression toward China proper starts
1941	The Pacific War starts
1945	The Pacific War ends; Japan surrenders

#### B. Basic Chronology, Part 2

Chinese:	1858	Gold Rush on the Fraser River
	1867	Canadian confederation
	1871	BC joins Canada; 1,548 Chinese registered; labor for trans-continental CP railway (the project completed in 1885)
	1875	Disfranchisement of Chinese
	1885	<b>Head Tax</b> (\$50; raised to \$100 in 1901 and \$500 in 1904)
	1923	Chinese Immigration Act is introduced
	1947	Chinese Immigration Act is revoked (The Chinese community remained predominantly male)
	2006	The Canadian federal government promises to offer a formal apology to Head Tax victims

Japanese: Arriving in the late 1870s (1901: 4,738 Japanese)  
 1895 Disfranchisement  
 1897 Alien Labor Act (No Japanese or Chinese employment in companies on public work projects)  
 1907 ***Vancouver Riot***  
 1907 ***1st Canada-Japan Gentlemen's Agreement***

\*After 1910, Japanese women emigrated – picture brides—forming Japanese families in Canada in the 1920s and 1930s—more assimilated to Canada compared with the predominantly male Chinese or South Asian (mainly Sikh) communities

1928 A more restrictive Canada-Japan agreement on immigration  
 1942 ***Internment***  
 1949 The federal government's permission to return to coastal BC  
 1988 The federal government offers a formal apology and financial compensation to those who were interned during World War II

South Asians: \*Arriving after Chinese and Japanese  
 5,195 arrived in the 1910s (mostly Sikhs)

1908 Ottawa pleads to London to discourage Indian immigration  
 1908 ***"Continuing Journey" clause*** is put in the immigration law  
 1914 ***Komagatamaru Incident***

During the 1910-1950 period, only 1,244 were allowed to come to Canada. (The community remained predominantly male.)

1951 Immigration resumes

General:

\*BC as a British outpost at the edge of North American (the furthest end of European civilization); Canada as a part of the British Empire (the largest sea-borne Empire); the Pacific as a divider between East and West

\*\*By 1918, 321 Canadian missionaries – the major source of information about Asia for Canadians – were present in China

1910 The Immigration Act rejects any "unsuited race" from Canadian immigration  
 1947 Canadian Citizenship Act is enacted  
 The late 1940s Franchises to Asian-Canadians  
 1948-1957 Changes in immigration policy start  
 1962-1967 Nationality-related clauses are dropped in the immigration law.

### C. Key Concepts

***Imperialism (colonialism), racism, Social Darwinism, stereotypes, sojourners, Yellow Peril, unassimilable, segregation, “John Chinaman,” “Jap.”***

### D. Ward

- BC as a "structurally plural society" society: Whites, Asians, and Natives
- Whites' perceived threat to Canada's cultural homogeneity – self-identity defined in terms of race
- Race as the key concept in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Obsession with “racial purity” in a socially segmented society (despite economic contacts), resulting in persistent stereotypes
- Political power was monopolized by White Canadians
- Other key concepts: assimilability, images of Asia (China, Japan, and India) imported from abroad, Canada's self-image, and international ideas

## **II: World War II in Asia and the Pacific**

- The Washington Treaty of 1922, ending the Anglo-Japanese alliance
- The Great Depression
- Manchukuo (1932-1945): domestic oppression in Japan
- Japan invades China proper (1937-1945) \****“Rape of Nanking” 1937***
- US embargoes against Japan (starting in 1939)
- Japan invades French Indochina in 1940 \****Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere***
- ***Axis Pact*** in 1940 among militarist Japan, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy
- (Germany invades Poland in 1939; World War II starts)
- Japan-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact signed in 1941
- ***Pearl Harbor*** attack by Japan (December 1941); Japan, the US, the UK, and the Netherlands in war; Japan attacks the Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, etc.
- Japan conquers Manila, Singapore, etc. (1942- )
- US air raids against Japan starts in 1944
- US drops atomic bombs on ***Hiroshima and Nagasaki*** in August 1945
- Soviet troops invade Manchuria in August 1945
- Japan surrenders in August 1945; US occupation starts (until 1952)
- Independence war starts in Asia after Japan's surrender: two Koreas, Chinese civil war (which ends in 1949), Indonesian against the Dutch, Vietnamese against French, etc.

### III: Post-World War II Asia

- 1945 US occupation of Japan (under General *MacArthur*) starts; democratization reforms and a new constitution (including *Article 9*) follow
- 1949 *People's Republic of China* (PRC) is established under *Mao Zedong's* leadership (Cf. *the Republic of China on Taiwan* under *Chiang Kai-shek*)
- 1950-53 *Korean War* (Canada send its troops under the UN); *Cold War* starts in Asia
- 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty is signed; US-Japan Security Treaty is signed (US bases remain in Japan); \**Yoshida Doctrine*
- 1952 US occupation (under General MacArthur) of Japan ends
- 1955 The *Liberal Democratic Party* starts in Japan
- 1958-59 *Great Leap Forward* in the PRC
- 1960 Japan's "economic miracle" starts (\*"*Japan, Inc.*" )
- 1960 Sino-Soviet split
- 1965-1975 *Vietnam War* → "boat people" since the late 1970s
- 1966-1974 *Cultural Revolution* in the PRC
- 1968 *Trudeau* becomes Canada's prime minister, recognizes the PRC
- 1972 US President *Nixon* visits China; Sino-US diplomatic normalization
- 1973-1974 First Oil crisis
- 1975 Vietnam War ends
- 1979 Soviet invasion of **Afghanistan**
- 1979 *Deng Xiaoping* starts "*Four Modernizations*" including economic reforms
- 1986 Vancouver Expo
- 1988 Multiculturalism Act in Canada
- 1988 Canadian government's apologies to Japanese-Canadians
- 1989** *Tiananmen Square Incident*
- 1989/90 Cold War ends
- 1991 The Soviet Union dissolves
- 1994 *US-North Korea Framework Agreement*
- 1997 Hong Kong returns to Chinese control (President Jiang Zemin)

#### Additional key words

China: *Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, Mao Zedong thought*  
Japan: "*Bubble economy,*" *Koizumi reforms, aging society*

## IV: Economics and Asian Culture

### Part I: Industrialization in East Asia

1. Its historical significance: recall the previous lectures (cf. regional comparison, for example, with Latin America and Africa)
2. The challenge of industrialization and nation-building
  - 2.1 Two general paths in the past: capitalism and socialism
  - 2.2 Stages of economic development:
    - 2.2.1 Agriculture, import substitution, export-oriented growth  
(from light industry to heavy industry to knowledge industry)
    - 2.2.2 "*Flying geese*" model among Japan, NIEs, and ASEAN (an old view)
3. **Asian NIEs (Newly Industrialized Economies): South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong**
  - 3.1 Japan (Johnson: *\*capitalist developmental state*) as a model for South Korea
  - 3.2 Unlike Japan's case, more important role of foreign capital and technology
  - 3.3 Relatively open US markets
  - 3.4 Asian financial crisis of 1997: exposing limitations (underdeveloped financial sectors); the intervention of the **IMF** at the expense of domestic reforms

### Part II: Confucianism (Asian values)

- Confucius (551BC? – 479BC)
- Society as a hierarchy: each member behaving properly should lead to harmonious social order
- Five key relationships: lord/follower, father/son (filial piety), husband/wife, older brother/younger brother, and friendships (the first four are hierarchical)
- Expected reciprocity of benevolence and loyalty in a hierarchical relationship
- Family as the key social organization, between individuals and the nation
- The government as an "enlightened king" and a moral authority
- Additional virtues thought: hardworking, focus on education, etc.
- Note that there are sharp differences across Chinese, Korean, and Japanese versions

## V: The Asia-Pacific Regions in the early 21st Century

### 1. Multilateral institutions in the region

#### 1.1 Non-governmental institutions

- PAFTAD (Pacific Trade and Development Conference)
- PBEC (Pacific Basin Economic Council)
- PECC (Pacific Economic Cooperation Council)
- CSCAP** (Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific)

## 1.2 Government-to-government institutions

*APEC* (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)  
*ASEAN* (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)  
*AFTA* (ASEAN Free Trade Area)  
*ASEAN Regional Forum*  
*Six Party Talks*  
*ASEAN Plus 3*  
*East Asia Summit*

Cf. *Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, NAFTA, WTO, ASEM* (Asia-Europe Meeting),  
*G-8; free trade agreements* (e.g., Japan-Singapore free trade)

## 2. Changing "trans-Pacific regional order"

2.1 The Pacific as the dividing zone in the 19th century to "Pan-Pacific community" in  
the 21st century – corresponding changes in the status of Asian Canadians in Canada

### 2.2 Transformation

Stage 1) Power of the Western civilization reaching East Asia (from north, south, and  
east)—imperialism, colonialism, and racism

Stage 2) Rise (and fall) of Imperial Japan

Stage 3) Demise of Imperial Japan after World War II

- The Pacific Ocean became a "US lake"
- Cold War dividing nations along the edge of the Asian continent
- Rise of China (1949 - )
- Social norm of racism starts to decline in the West

Stage 4) The formation of the "Asia-Pacific region" in the late Cold War years

- Increased economic growth and interdependence under supreme US  
military and economic power (hegemony)
- The rise of economic multilateral organizations in the region
- Australia and New Zealand turning to Asia
- Japanese economic dominance since 1985 (*Plaza Accord*) – Japanese  
foreign investment in ASEAN (later to China)
- Chinese economic reforms since the 1980s – resulting rapid growth

Stage 5) Post-Cold War years

- Change and continuity since the Cold War
  - US military and economic superiority remains
  - strong economic interdependence remains
  - Asian communist nations remain
  - the demise of the Soviet Union
  - the democratization of South Korea and Taiwan
  - the stagnation of the Japanese economy
- Continuing economic growth of China
- North Korea's nuclear weapons
- War on terror in Southeast Asia (Indonesia)