

- MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES OF EAST ASIA**
- WORLD'S MOST POPULOUS REALM
 - JAKOTA TRIANGLE (JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA-TAIWAN) LIES AT THE VANGUARD OF PACIFIC RIM DEVELOPMENT
 - POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES CONTINUE TO TRANSFORM TRADITIONAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES.
 - INTENSIFYING REGIONAL DISPARITIES
 - POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS IN THE EAST, SITUATED IN RIVER BASINS
 - POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY REVEALS INSTABILITY.

- REGIONS OF THE REALM**
- CHINA PROPER- EASTERN HALF; THE CORE
 - XIZANG (TIBET)- TALL MOUNTAINS AND HIGH PLATEAUS; SPARSELY POPULATED
 - XINJIANG- VAST DESERT BASIN AND MOUNTAIN RIMS; A CULTURAL CONTACT ZONE
 - MONGOLIA- A DESERT, BUFFER STATE
 - THE JAKOTA TRIANGLE
 - JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA, TAIWAN
 - RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



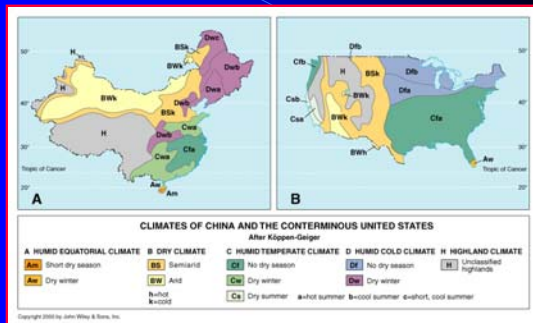
PHYSIOGRAPHY

- TOTAL AREA IS ABOUT 3.6 MILLION SQ MI
- LONGITUDINAL EXTENT IS COMPARABLE TO THE US; LATITUDINAL RANGE FROM NORTHERN QUEBEC TO CENTRAL CARIBBEAN
- BORDERED (SURROUNDED) BY OCEAN, HIGH MOUNTAINS, STEPPE COUNTRY, AND DESERT
- VAST AND VARIED TOPOGRAPHY
- CLIMATE TYPES INCLUDE: B (DRY); C (HUMID TEMPERATE); D (HUMID COLD); AND H (UNCLASSIFIED HIGHLANDS)

PHYSIOGRAPHY



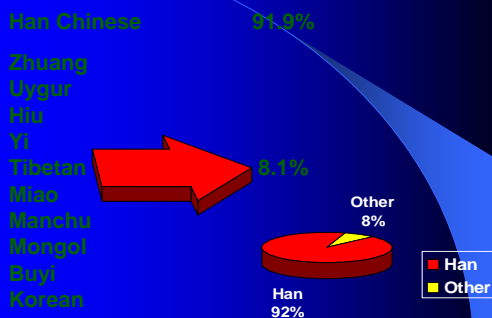
CLIMATE COMPARISON



CHINA'S POLITICAL MAP

- 4 CENTRAL-GOVERNMENT-ADMINISTERED MUNICIPALITIES
 - BEIJING (CAPITAL); TIANJIN (PORT CITY); SHANGHI (LARGEST CITY); CHONGQUING (INTERIOR RIVER PORT)
- 5 AUTONOMOUS REGIONS
 - NEI MONGOL (INNER MONGOLIA); NINGXIA HUI; XINJIANG UYGUR (NW); GUANGXI ZHUANG (SOUTH); XIZANG (TIBET)
- 22 PROVINCES
 - GROW IN SIZE FROM EAST TO WEST
- 1 SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
 - XIANGGANG (FORMERLY HONG KONG)

ETHNIC GROUPS



LANGUAGES

- CHINESE IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST ACTIVE LANGUAGES.
- SPOKEN CHINESE VARIES DIALECT TO DIALECT (not mutually intelligible), ALTHOUGH THE CHARACTERS (over 50,000) USED TO REPRESENT THE LANGUAGE REMAIN THE SAME.
- SINCE CHINESE IS WRITTEN IN CHARACTERS RATHER THAN BY A PHONETIC ALPHABET, CHINESE WORDS MUST BE TRANSLITERATED SO FOREIGNERS CAN PRONOUNCE THEM.

THE PINYIN SYSTEM

- ENABLED LANGUAGE TO BE A CENTRIPETAL FORCE
- ADOPTED IN 1958
- BASED ON PRONUNCIATION OF CHINESE CHARACTERS IN NORTHERN MANDARIN
- ESTABLISHED A STANDARD FORM OF LANGUAGE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

PINYIN

- LITERALLY, "SPELL SOUNDS"
- DEVELOPED IN THE PRC
- THE MOST ACCEPTED SYSTEM OF ROMANIZING CHINESE

Chinese	Translation
Bei	North
Nan	South
Xi	West
Dong	East
Jing	Capital
Shan	Mountain
He	River (in the north)
Jiang	River (in the south)



CHINESE PERSPECTIVES

- ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CULTURE HEARTHS
- CONTINUOUS CIVILIZATION FOR OVER 4,000 YEARS
- VIEW OF CHINA AS THE CENTER OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD
- EASTERN VS WESTERN BIAS
- INWARD LOOKING
- CLOSED SOCIETY



CHINA'S RELATIVE LOCATION

- ISOLATION
 - NATURAL PROTECTIVE BARRIERS
 - DISTANCE
 - INWARD LOOKING (CENTRAL KINGDOM) WITH MINOR INCIDENCES OF CULTURAL DIFFUSION
 - EFFECTS OF ONE OCEAN
 - A HISTORY OF EMPERORS WHO RESTRICTED USE OF THE COASTLINE, EXCEPT IN LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES
 - TODAY THE OCEAN IS PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC (AND CULTURAL) TRANSFORMATION OF COASTAL CHINA.

CONFUCIUS

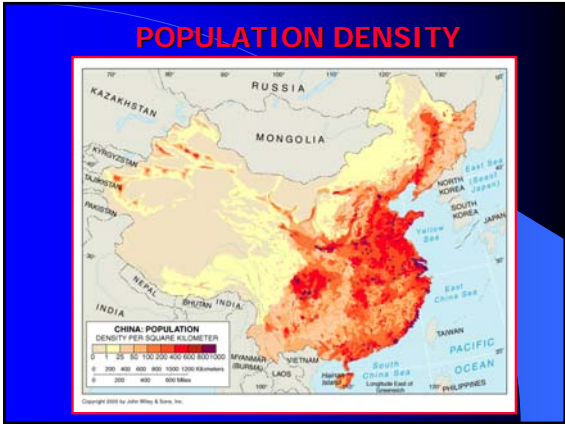
- CHINA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL PHILOSOPHER AND TEACHER
- 551- 479 BC- TOOK ON SPIRITUAL PROPORTIONS AFTER HIS DEATH- CONFUCIANISM
- FOCUSED ON THE SUFFERING OF ORDINARY PEOPLE DURING THE ZHOU DYNASTY
- EMPHASIZED THAT HUMAN VIRTUES, RATHER THAN GODLY CONNECTIONS, SHOULD DETERMINE A PERSON'S PLACE IN SOCIETY
- TEACHINGS HAVE DOMINATED CHINESE LIFE AND THOUGHT FOR MORE THAN 20 CENTURIES



POPULATION

- 1,249,100,000 (1998)
- 1,294,000,000 (2002)
- Annual natural increase 0.9% (1970s - 3%)
- Life expectancy: 69 (males),
- TFR 1.8 born/women (1997)
- Physiological density-3,594 people/sq mi
 - Only 10% of the land is arable and 80% of the population lives on this land
- Distribution: western 2/3s is sparsely populated (minorities)





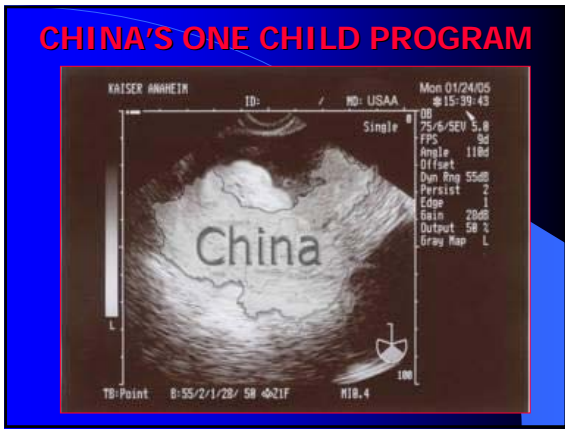
- ### CHINA'S ONE CHILD PROGRAM
- The policy is an incentive-based measure that encourages couples to only have one child.
 - These incentives include improved education, healthcare, housing opportunities, and sometimes better or free nursery care, school tuition, and longer maternity leave.
 - Prior to having a child, couples are supposed to apply for a childbearing permit to allow provincial officials to monitor and control yearly birth totals.
 - Families not adhering to the limit face fines for each extra child, and also lack access to preferred jobs, schools, and housing.
 - The one child policy is not absolute and is not the law for all couples.
 - The one child policy has exhibited a variety of successes and failures since its implementation.
 - There is data that supports the conclusion that the policy has been effective.

CHINA'S ONE CHILD PROGRAM

Beyond these "beneficially" decreasing population numbers associated with the policy, lie a society and culture that have been harmfully impacted.

- male to female ratio imbalance,
- male preference,
- increasing hardships in caring for elderly,
- human rights violations, and
- other societal impacts

The combination of the one child policy, a longstanding preference for sons, and the ability to detect the sex of a fetus through ultrasound has led to the excess abortion of female fetuses and a skewed sex ratio which is as high as 120 boys for every 100 girls in some regions. By 1990, more than 100,000 ultrasound scanners were in use in China where more than 1.7 million female babies are "missing" each year. While doctors are officially banned from telling parents the gender of a fetus, they usually pass on this information when bribed.




URBAN CHINA

- 360 MILLION CHINESE LIVE IN CITIES
- 31% URBANIZED
- LARGEST CITIES ARE INSIGNIFICANT ON A GLOBAL SCALE
- URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
 - AIR POLLUTION
 - CONGESTION
 - WATER POLLUTION

- ### REORGANIZATION UNDER COMMUNISM
- 1950s- 1976 COMMUNIST REGIME LAUNCHED MASSIVE PROGRAMS OF RECONSTRUCTION AND REFORM
 - BASED ON THE SOVIET MODEL
 - LAND WAS EXPROPRIATED.
 - FARMING WAS COLLECTIVIZED.
 - INDUSTRIES WERE REORGANIZED AS STATE-OWNED COMMUNAL ENTERPRISES.
 - EMPHASIS ON "HEAVY INDUSTRY"
 - DRAMATIC SOCIAL CHANGES- EDUCATION, RELIGION, POPULATION GROWTH

- MEANS "FRAGRANT HARBOR"- AN EXCELLENT DEEP WATER PORT
- BOOMED DURING THE KOREAN WAR
- 6 MILLION PEOPLE WITHIN 400 SQ MILES
- ECONOMY IS LARGER THAN HALF OF THE WORLD'S COUNTRIES
- 1 JULY 1997- BRITISH TRANSFERRED CONTROL TO CHINA
- HONG KONG RENAMED XIANGGANG
- ACQUIRED A NEW STATUS AS CHINA'S ONLY SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SAR)

HONG KONG

THE JAKOTA TRIANGLE

CHARACTERISTICS

- Great cities
- Enormous consumption of raw materials
- State-of-the-art industries
- Voluminous exports
- Global links
- Trades surpluses
- Rapid development

CHALLENGES

- Social problems
- Political uncertainties
- Vulnerabilities



JAPAN






EXPANSIONIST JAPAN

- TAIWAN 1895
- KOREA 1910
- PACIFIC ISLANDS

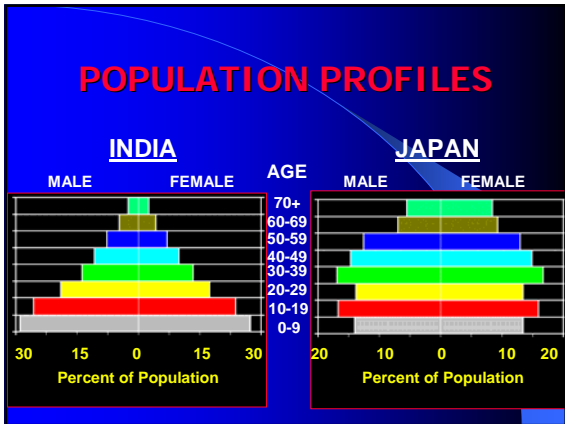
POST W.W.I

- MANCHURIA 1931
- CHINA 1937
- HONG KONG 1939
- SOUTHEAST ASIA 1941

JAPAN'S POST WWII TRANSFORMATION

- 1945 –1952: Allied Occupation
 - Economic reshaping
 - Labor legislation
 - Constitution
 - Civil rights
 - Land reform
 - U.S. "Helping hand" policy

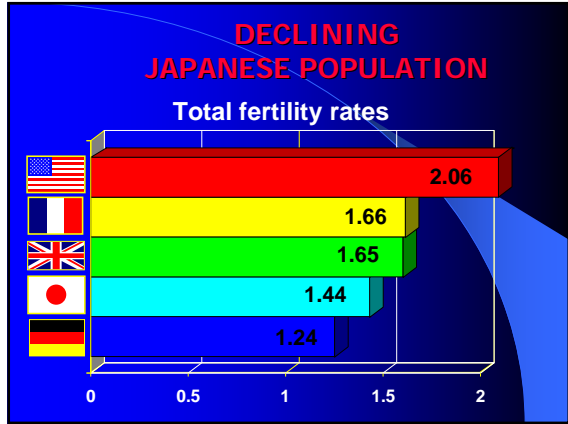


JAPAN'S AGE DISTRIBUTION

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION

AGE GROUP	1990	2025
0-14 Years	18.4%	14.9%
15-24 Years	15.4%	11.6%
25-64 Years	54.5%	49.6%
65+ Years	11.7%	23.9%
	100%	100%

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS 1990 (NEW YORK: UNITED NATIONS, 1991)





- ## DECLINING JAPANESE POPULATION
- Population: 127.2 million
 - Birth rate: 9 births/1,000
 - Death rate: 8 deaths/1,000
 - Growth rate: 0.1%
 - Doubling time: 462 years
 - Net migration rate: -0.34 migrants per 1,000 people



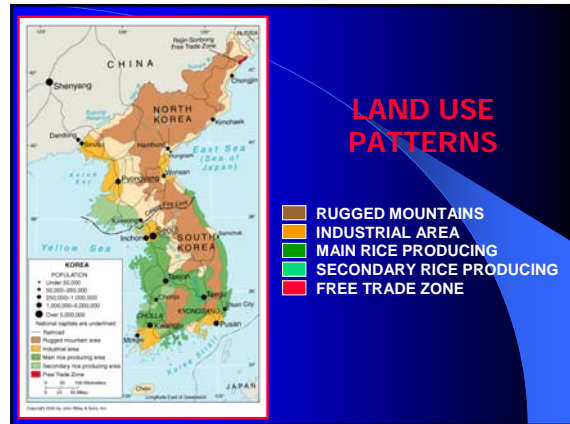
- ## KOREA
- The size of "Idaho" but with a population of 74 million
 - Turbulent political history:
 - A dependency of China
 - A colony of Japan's
 - Divided along the 38th parallel by Allied Powers > WWII (1945)
 - Cease-fire line established in 1953
- 

- ## NORTH-SOUTH CONTRASTS
- **NORTH KOREA**
 - 55% of the land, 1/3 of the population, extremely rural
 - Antiquated state enterprises
 - Inefficient, non-productive agriculture
 - Limited trade - former Soviet Union and China
 - **SOUTH KOREA**
 - 45% of the land, 2/3s of the population, highly urbanized
 - Modern factories
 - Intensive, increasingly mechanized agriculture
 - Extensive trade - US, Japan, and Western Europe

THE KOREAS

• POPULATION	23,700,000	50,200,000
• GNP (BILLIONS)	\$ 21.3	\$ 508.3
• GNP/CAPITA	\$ 920	\$ 8,600
• AGRICULTURE	RESTRICTIVE	GOOD
– (as % of GNP)	25 %	8 %
– (% work force)	36 %	21 %



SEOUL

- **Capital** of Korea (late 1300s - early 1900s)
- **9.9 million people**
- Located in the northwest corner of South Korea – just south of the DMZ
- The **urban-industrial center!**
 - Textiles, clothing, footwear, electronic goods
- **Vulnerabilities?**



TAIWAN



TAIWAN

- **Historical background:**
 - A Chinese province for centuries
 - Colonized by Japan in 1895
 - Returned to China > WWII
 - 1949 – Chinese Nationalists (supported by the US) fled from the mainland and established the Republic of China (ROC)
- **Territory - approximately 14,000 Square miles**
- **Population – 23.7 million**
- **77% urbanized**

TAIWAN

- Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy.
- Some large government-owned banks and industrial firms are being privatized.
- Exports have provided the primary impetus for industrialization.
- The trade surplus is substantial, and foreign reserves are the world's third largest.
- Agriculture contributes less than 2% to GDP, down from 32% in 1952.
- Taiwan is a major investor throughout Southeast Asia.
- China has overtaken the US to become Taiwan's largest export market.



Mongolia

- The name *Mongol* comes from a small tribe whose leader, Ghengis Khan, began a conquest that would eventually encompass an enormous empire stretching from Asia to Europe, as far west as the Black Sea and as far south as India and the Himalayas.
- In 1921, Soviet troops entered the country and facilitated the establishment of a republic by Mongolian revolutionaries in 1924. China also made a claim to the region but was too weak to assert it.
- Allied with the USSR in its dispute with China, Mongolia began mobilizing troops along its borders in 1968 when the two powers became involved in border clashes.
- Free elections held in Aug. 1990 produced a multiparty government, though it was still largely Communist.
- With the collapse of the USSR, however, Mongolia was deprived of Soviet aid.
- Mongolia is plagued by poor economic growth, corruption, and inflation.